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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Petersburg Express of the 24th has the following news articles, which are of interest, and some of it is "important, if true:"—

"Horrible Scenes."—A lady who has recently reached her own dear "Sunny South," after a long and most disagreeable sojourn at the North, confirms all that has been said of the vast number of Yankee wounded in the battles of May 31 and June 1st. The mammoth steamer Commodore Vanderbilt reached New York with 800 wounded on board, and the scene of suffering and misery which she presented is said to have been well nigh indescribable. The wounds were in every conceivable portion of the body, and in many cases, from their severity and long neglect, they had festered, and the stench on board the steamer was intolerable. The surgeons had divested the poor creatures of all outer clothing, filled with gore and dirt, and caused the garments to be cast overboard, but this did little towards relieving the sufferings of the patients, or mitigating the intensity of the stench. These 800 maimed and mutilated bodies reached New York in the day time, and it required every available vehicle in that vast city to transport them to the hospitals.

An immense crowd was gathered at the wharf to greet the arrival of the steamer, and the lamentations and cries of wives, daughters and sisters, mingled with the heart piercing shrieks of the wounded and the dying, produced a sensation in New York such as has not been witnessed since the war commenced. Many, it is said, were loud-mouthed and out-spoken in their denunciations of the war, declaring it the work of politicians and abolitionists, and at one period of the excitement, it was feared that there would be a popular outbreak against some of the especial champions of the unnatural war who reside in New York.

These things were witnessed by thousands, but not a newspaper in the city dare refer to it in its columns, so completely has the despotic sway of Lincoln suppressed the freedom of the Press.

Our informant states further that every hospital in the New England States is filled with the sick and wounded of the Union army, and the great cry now is for nurses, physicians and hospital accommodations. She thinks the great body of the Northern people are heartily tired of the war, but they have no power to stop it."

"From McClellan's Army.—We have conversed with a gentleman who has recently left the immediate rear of McClellan's army. He saw in the hands of McClellan's sutlers Philadelphia papers of last Thursday. They contain full accounts of the "guerilla raid" of Gen. Stuart, and confess to much loss of property, and the taking of several prisoners by our troops. These papers state that the train which was fired upon at Tunstall's contained three Brigadier-Generals, many Colonels, and several Captains and Lieutenants. They acknowledge that several were killed, but that the loss of life was not so great as it would have been, had the men on this occasion rode on top of the cars, as had been their custom, instead of inside. They deny that the engineer was killed. They congratulate themselves that the "guerilla band," headed by the rebel Stuart, did not go to the White House, on the Pamunkey, instead of Garlick's Landing. At the White House, were several millions worth of Commissary stores, while four miles above, where the "rebels" did go, the stores were comparatively valueless.

The Yankees themselves admit a loss at the two days' fight at Seven Pines, in killed, wounded, missing and *demoralized*, of 40,000. Casey's division has been completely lost to the Federal service. Such as survived the terrible conflicts, were so demoralized, that McClellan has caused them to be paid off and dismissed from the service. This information is obtained from a sutler in the Federal service, and is given to us as entirely reliable.

Our informant visited the battle field the day after the fight, and says he hopes to be spared the pain of ever again witnessing such scenes. The dead the dying and the wounded were to be seen in all directions for miles, and many days elapsed before they were perceptibly diminished. The officers nor privates of the Federal army do not attempt to disguise the fact that it was a terrible blow to them, and such a one as they do not wish to see again repeated during the war.

The Yankees claim to have a force of 200,000 on the Chickahominy, but our informant knows this to be a gross exaggeration. At all events, be it what it may, it is now positively known that they do not contemplate a march to Richmond by this route unless aid can be secured from the river. They have sent for Porter's mortar fleet, and with this and the co-operation of Burnside, they hope to reduce the batteries at Drury's Bluff. The great body of McClellan's forces are massed on both sides of the Chickahominy, and in daily fear of an attack."

"What a Prize we Missed.—We understand from a gentleman who has recently seen a highly respectable citizen of New Kent county, that our troops under Gen. Stuart missed a valuable prize in the recent brilliant reconnoisance, made in the rear of the enemy's lines. Gen. Stuart's forces passed in their march, an estate in New Kent county, known as Hampstead, where Gen. McClellan has established his headquarters. At one point on the march the Confederates were within 600 yards of Hampstead, and it has been since ascertained that at the very time they passed, McClellan and staff were all in the building at dinner. The only troops near were his usual body guard, numbering not more than one hundred cavalry. Had Gen. Stuart known these facts, the building could have been surrounded, and the Young Napoleon of all Yankeedom, with his whole staff, would now have been in Salisbury, N. C."

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1862.

THE SLANDERERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer makes the unfounded assertion that the tone of some of the leading presses of North Carolina "is one of habitual complaint and harsh criticism of almost every act of either the Confederate or State authorities." The Enquirer does not name the presses to which it alludes. It certainly does not allude to the Observer, both because this paper has no such "tone," and because as we do not exchange with the Enquirer, that paper cannot know what is the tone of the Observer. This by the way. But the Enquirer adds,—

"See how this has caused North Carolina to be misjudged at the North, and to be insulted by the compliments and calculations of her enemies and ours. Confident predictions have been made that North Carolina was about to return to the Union! Her brave troops are insulted by slanders that whole regiments are mutinying—refusing to fight! These are the natural consequences of a course of continual and indiscriminate fault-finding—of the unceasing war by a portion of her people upon the authorities, State and Confederate, who are entrusted with the administration of affairs at this terrible juncture, and who need the support of every citizen."

The Enquirer is certainly mistaken in all this. If a tone of fault-finding had caused North Carolina to be thus misjudged at the North, why has not the same effect been produced in regard to Virginia and South Carolina by the far more virulent and incessant fault-finding of certain Virginia and South Carolina papers? Nothing ever published in a North Carolina paper will approach to the bitterness with which the Confederate Administration has been systematically assailed by the Richmond Examiner and Charleston Mercury, and the Virginia State Administration by the former of those papers.

There are several reasons why North Carolina has been thus slandered at the North. 1st. The Virginia papers generally failed to do her justice in any respect since this war began; and, as the Virginia papers are those most read and relied on at the North, their tone is received as the true test of merit in the prosecution of the war. It was until very lately the habit of the Virginia papers, generally, grossly to slander North Carolina. Lately that is changed so far as to omit the slander, and in some few notable instances to give North Carolina the credit she deserves, for the number and character of her troops, their admirable equipments, and their unsurpassed gallantry in battle. But did the Enquirer ever do her justice by contradicting one of those Northern slanders that it enumerates? Not that we are aware of.

2d. There are one or more adventurers at the North, of whom Charles Henry Foster is the leader, who for their own personal purposes, have worked unceasingly to produce such impressions as the Enquirer cites. And, being aided by the tone of the Virginia press, generally, it is no wonder that to a considerable extent they have labored successfully. But, more than all, perhaps,—

3d. There are presses and persons in North Carolina that have been unwearying in their efforts to assist Foster, by insinuating unsoundness against thousands of our people, who formerly differed from their slanderers in politics, who resisted a separation of the Union, but who, when it *was* separated by Lincoln's Proclamation of April 15th, 1861, rushed to arms to shed their blood to perpetuate that separation, whilst those now engaged in defaming them stayed at home out of harm's way.

We have a case in point just at hand. We find in an exchange paper, copied from a Raleigh paper, the following:—

"Read and Think.—Holden, Editor of the Raleigh Standard, declared, on Saturday last, 14th inst., in the presence of two reliable gentlemen, *that in less than three months the Yankees will have possession of every Capital in the Southern Confederacy."*

Such language in the face of the enemy needs no comment. And *this* is "Conservatism!"

If the Editor of the Standard had said this to "two reliable gentlemen" it would have been exceedingly improper and imprudent, but perhaps not more improper and imprudent than its publication to the world in a newspaper. If confined to two reliable gentlemen, the enemy might never hear of it; but when published in a paper, that enemy might hear that so prominent and influential and intelligent a man had said it, and it would encourage him as much as it would discourage our own people. But the same mail brought us the Standard, which repels the imputation with indignation, and gives what Mr. Holden did say, as follows:—

"We *have* said repeatedly, as we say *now*, that if the policy of backing down before the enemy be continued, and if our troops are not permitted to fight when they ought to fight, and if the inefficiency in the management of our affairs which has lost us the coast of this State and the Mississippi Valley, did not, or does not give place to a more vigorous policy, then in a few months every State, or the capital of every State will be in the hands of the enemy. *This is what we said.* But, by giving one-half of what we said, our enemies are striving to produce the impression that we had given up the contest, and that we *wanted* the Yankees to take the country."

The Editor shows that this is far less than has been said by the Richmond Examiner and the Charleston Mercury, which pass unrebuked from those who thus misrepresent the Standard. We like to see fair dealing and do the Standard this justice, though we owe it to ourselves to say, that we do not sympathise with even the expressions of the Standard, far less with those of the other papers named. There may be many grounds of complaint against the Government, but let us bear with it as doing the best it can, and encourage it in every way to do better, if possible. If we and our associates in old party times are proscribed,—why, let us take it as a compliment, as an unerring indication that the Government knows we are fighting because *it is right*, and will continue the fight without that official favor it may find necessary to bestow in some cases.

SOUR GRAPES.—We are amused by a remark of our friend of the Charlotte Democrat. Admitting that only two county meetings (in Mecklenburg and Gaston) have nominated Col. Johnston, (whilst nine have nominated Col. Vance, viz: Alexander, Iredell, Johnston, Macon, Moore, Polk, Rutherford, Wake and Wilkes,) the Democrat says, "Holding political meetings is a poor way for Mr. Vance's friends to convince the people that they are not influenced by party prejudices."

Perhaps it is; but it is not a poor way to show whom the people are in favor of for Governor. We are gratified to see that Col. Vance beats Mr. Johnston more than four to one in people's meetings, but we don't suppose his majority at the election will be in quite so great a proportion.

A FREE COUNTRY.—The following, from a late Norfolk paper, shows what is the yankee idea of freedom of speech and of the blessings of "the best government on earth:"—

Notice.—The Provost Marshal is directed to cause the arrest of any person who shall by word or act show any disrespect to the Government of the United States, or to the citizens of the same on account of their loyalty.

By order of Brigadier-General VIELE, Military Governor.

COL. VANCE.—We opened four North Carolina papers yesterday morning, all in favor of Col. Johnston for Governor, not one of which permits its readers to see Col. Vance's modest letter accepting the nomination for Governor. We draw some inferences from the fact. 1st. That the letter itself is unexceptionable, and calculated to make friends for Col. Vance. 2d. That the papers friendly to Col. Johnston are not so free from party feeling as they profess to be, or as the times require. One of the papers alluded to, (the very respectable Charlotte Democrat,) admits that "the letter is written in good spirit." But then it goes on to contrast its said good spirit with what it calls "the spirit and conduct of those who brought him forward," and of what it calls "his organ at Raleigh, the Standard." Now this, we submit, is not just. Those who "brought Col. Vance forward" were, mainly, the people of a number of counties which nominated him; and we do not recollect to have heard any complaint made against the spirit in which they couched their nominations. We have some reason to think, too, that a communication in this paper, entirely unexceptionable in its spirit, had some influence on Col. Vance, since he somehow learned that it came from a source entitled to very great respect, (and we may add that it was written by a gentleman living very far from Raleigh.) We suppose it was the appearance of this communication in the Observer that induced Col. Vance to address his letter of acceptance to us. In so far as we published that letter, the Observer is his organ, but no farther; and probably the Standard can say as much.

We think it would have been creditable to the "good spirit" of the Democrat if it had published Col. Vance's brief letter, and that it would have been particularly so because Col. Johnston resides in the town in which the Democrat is published. A generous rivalry for a high public station called for such courtesy towards an opponent.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND NORTH CAROLINA.—If we may credit the Richmond Examiner the Confederate Government has made many importations from Washington City of persons who, placed in official position at Richmond, have greatly damaged our cause by treachery or incapacity. How that may be we know not, but we have seen with regret the importation of one very bad custom. We had hoped that in ridding ourselves of Washington we had also escaped the necessity of "an organ." Not so. Our Government has an organ, and the new one at Richmond (the Enquirer) like the old one at Washington, meddles with matters in the several States, which were better let alone by outsiders, and especially by outsiders who appear to speak for the Government. The organ, however, cannot refrain, and is out against Col. Vance and in favor of Mr. Johnston for Governor of North Carolina, in a leading article of near two columns. It makes many mis-statements which, perhaps, ought to be corrected; but we are anxious to avoid all strife about our election and let them pass, confident that the people of North Carolina know Col. Vance too well to be misled by ignorant though pretentious Virginia meddlers.

If the Enquirer cannot find enough to do at home, and is in need of employment, it might be well to devote its leisure to explaining its statements as to the losses in the Chickahominy battle. By re-publishing the statement from the Montgomery Advertiser, without a word of comment or explanation, it would seem that the Enquirer tacitly admits the untruthfulness of its own statements. Until it can give a satisfactory explanation for not being able to state correctly occurrences under its own eyes, people will not be apt to confide in its representations of matters some hundreds of miles away from it.

SALT SPRINGS.—The section of Chatham county in which a saline deposite is found is evidently of very considerable extent, and in the present condition of things may be made of incalculable value. The substance is found upon the surface of the ground in many places, and the cattle have long been in the habit of resorting to those places to satisfy their natural appetite by licking. Some springs, too, yield salt water. We have seen in the hands of G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., a small quantity of salt made from a gallon of water taken from a spring recently opened by the wife of G. W. Blalock, Esq. who, in the absence of her husband, had an excavation made through earth and rock to the depth of only five feet, the stratum of rock, we are informed, being of the same character as that through which the celebrated Virginia Salt Works water is obtained. Let the examination into the capacity of that region be prosecuted to the utmost possible extent. However small the quantity made, it will be a valuable contribution to the great cause, for we are likely to be quite as much embarrassed by the want of salt as by the want of any other necessary. And if it should turn out that we have in our State such an abundant supply as that in Virginia, the sufferings and losses by the war will not have been in vain. Prosecute the search, by all means, and use every pot in Chatham to boil the water. Mr. Blalock's land is situated about 18 miles northwest of the place at which the boring for salt water is being prosecuted near Haywood.

In Alabama, a salt lake has been discovered and purchased by Mr. J. W. Kidd, of Talledega, which he says is capable of supplying enough salt for the entire Confederacy; that there is room and water enough for 20,000 persons to work, and that a negro man, with two large pots, made two bushels of salt in 24 hours. The lake is in Clarke county, within 20 miles of Gainestown, which is on the Alabama river. Mr. Kidd invites every body to go to the lake to boil salt, he to receive one bushel out of every seven made.

In Greene County, Ala., also, there are numerous salt wells and springs. The Eutaw Whig says,—

"Mr. Wm. Pettigrew, who lives two and a half miles from town, succeeded handsomely, a few days since, in making a fine article from an Artesian well which is not considered strong at all. There is hardly a plantation south of Eutaw on which there are not salt wells, and we hear of salt springs in different parts of the county. We hear that there is one on the farm of Capt. James Jack, near Havana, which is as strong as any in the South; also another near the Headleston lake; another just above Logan's Bluff; in fact, all over the county these useful springs and wells may be found. Now let every man, woman and child, who needs salt, gather up their pots and kettles and go to boiling."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—No one must suppose, that because the Richmond papers have ceased to publish statements of the value of clothing, &c sent from home to the troops, that therefore none are sent. Those contributions are still made from various parts of North Carolina certainly, and doubtless from other States also. The following paragraph is from the last Salisbury Watchman:—

"The transportation agent, at this place, Mr. David McLean, has just informed us that he has forwarded from the counties of Catawba and Iredell, (in the care of Mr. Chipley,) 144 boxes, (9,500 lbs.) of supplies of wearing apparel and provisions, and 300 chickens, for the 4th and 7th N. C. Regiments and the hospitals in Richmond. There is scarcely a day that contributions of these kinds are not sent forward from the counties West of this place for the soldiers in the different Regiments."

Cotton was selling at 33 cents at Philadelphia on the 13th inst., and the stock on hand "extremely small."

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, June 25.—We have received [says the Express,] a copy of the New York Herald of June 19. We extract:—

European News.—By the China at this port yesterday, we received some very important details of the European news of the 8th of June, telegraphed from Newfoundland, and published last Monday morning.

Our Paris correspondent states that the late call of President Lincoln for fifty thousand additional troops created "no little excitement" in political circles in that city. Coming close after the reports of the triumphs of the Union army, and the official order of the United States Consul not to engage the services of any more French officers, it was not understood, and was consequently made a point of active canvass. The inference became prevalent that the new levy was required owing to the "ticklish relations" existing, or likely to soon exist, between France and the United States, in consequence of Napoleon's policy and war in Mexico. The writer considers that this question has a very serious aspect, and that the "Mexican imbroglio will be the means of showing whether the Emperor has a disposition to interfere in the affairs of the U. States." He adds: "If he has, he will not lack in pretext for seeking a quarrel."

The London Times publishes a letter from its N. York correspondent which indicates to England very plainly—and sensibly, for a wonder—that the United States will soon become "the greatest military and naval power in Christendom."

A British steamer freighted with a large quantity of gunpowder, intended for rebel uses, had sailed from Queenstown for the West Indies.

Lord Brougham, in his inaugural address to the Social Science Congress in London, blamed all the evils of the war in America on the free exercise of democracy in our government, asserting that it was a "tyrant of many heads," and that "in all ages the tendency of democratic rule has been to promote war."

[*Lies*] *From Memphis.*—MEMPHIS, June 17.—VIA CAIRO, June 18.—The shipments North up to to-day have been: Cotton, 3,000 bales; molasses, 5,000 barrels, 3,000 half barrels; sugar, 6,000 barrels. There was much coming in yesterday.

The first day the Postoffice was opened the citizens mailed 1,000 letters, mostly business, to Northern cities, and bought three hundred dollars worth of postage stamps.

There were upwards of one hundred applications for Postoffice clerkships, including the entire force under Confederate rule.

Provost Marshal Gould administered the oath yesterday to three hundred persons, including one hundred and fifty deserters from the rebel army, and five commissioned officers.

It is supposed that the cotton burners are within six miles of Memphis.

Pierre Soule in New York.—Mr. Pierre Soule, of New Orleans, arrested by order of Gen. Butler and sent North as a prisoner of war, arrived here yesterday in the Ocean Queen. Mr. S. is accompanied by M. Adolpho Mazureau, a distinguished New Orleans merchant, who is also a prisoner of war.

An inside view of Richmond.—We submit to our readers this morning, from an intelligent Union refugee just arrived from Richmond, a very interesting statement of his observations and opinions of the rebel government and the rebel army in that quarter, of their movements and calculations, and of the ruling spirits and elements of the rebellion.

We are thus informed that, while the rebels themselves estimate their army of Richmond at one hundred and eighty thousand men it cannot amount to less than one hundred and fifty thousand; that this army, though largely made up of conscripts is a well disciplined and effective army and has apparently unbounded confidence in the military skill and promises of Gen. Johnston; that the rebel soldiers still believe that the tide will be turned against General McClellan, and that the war on the part of the victorious South will be carried across the Potomac into Maryland and the North. It appears too, that the army of Johnston is constantly receiving reinforcements, and that he at least expects to hold our army in check until the impatience of England and France in reference to Southern Cotton and Tobacco, shall result in bringing those nations to the rescue. We have no doubt of the substantial truth of these statements, and we think they are entitled to the special attention of the government.

Valuable Arrival.—CHARLESTON, June 24.—The British steam ship Memphis, Capt. Cruikshank, from Liverpool via Nassau, (N. P.,) arrived here yesterday. She has on board a most valuable cargo of British goods, being precisely such as we stand most in need of at present. The Memphis had the misfortune, while coming into port on Monday, to get ashore on the beach of Sullivan's Island, where she remained several hours, but was finally towed off by the steamers Marion and Etiwan. When she first got aground she was approached by one of the blockaders, which fired a number of shells, most of which struck on Sullivan's Island, but none of them hit the ship. The Yankee gunboat was finally driven off by a rifled gun on Fort Beauregard, which discharged but one shot at her when she retired. The Memphis is a new iron ship, on her first voyage, and was built at Dumbarton on the Clyde, is a most sightly vessel, of good speed, about 800 tons register, but capable of carrying the cargo of many a vessel of 1200 tons. She made the passage from Liverpool to Nassau in sixteen and a half days, and was boarded off Abaco by the Yankee steamer Quaker City. The Yankee cruisers keep up quite a sharp blockade off Nassau, and boarded nearly all vessels bound in or going out.

Mr. Ward, late minister to China, and Major Bateman, came passengers in the Memphis.—*Courier*

Passengers by the steamship Memphis report that the British Government has made a peremptory demand upon the Yankee authorities for the surrender of the British steamer Bermuda captured as a prize some time ago.—*Mercury, 24th.*

The Way a Darkey Bagged a Yankee.—A few days ago a servant of one of the officers of a regiment, stationed on the Chickahominy, went out "foraging" for whatever he might discover, and was encountered by a straggling Yankee, who appeared to be lost. The Yankee with a view of getting the negro to help him out of the wilderness, levelled his gun at him and ordered him to halt, which being promptly complied with, the Yankee, assuming a patronizing tone, said, "Come up, Sam, I shan't hurt you."

"Yes, sar; but dat ain't my name," replied the negro.

"Well, come along anyhow, or I'll shoot you sure enough," said the Yankee.

"My name's William," responded the negro, "and I was a coming fust."

Being seated vis-a-vis with the darkey, the Yankee propounded sundry questions, which William responded to, and reports in the following style:

"How came you so fur out o' de range of your folks? sez he. How come you? sez I. I isn't, sez he; I'm to home in dese woods. (You is, in a horn, sez I to myself.) Who was you looking arter? sez he. Plunder, sez I. You knows all about the place, den? sez he. Monstrous well, sez I; (but, 'fore God, I never was dar in my life before.) You know de short cuts? sez he. Exactly, sez I. Den he pulled out a jack knife and got to whittling on a pine knot, widout sayin' noffin for some time. The debble was in me, and I was just about to jump on him and pin him down wid his own bayonet, when he looked up. You's my prisoner, sez he. Dat's what I want to be, sez I, on condition dat you gib me something good to eat when you get to camp, 'cause I 'se powerful hungry. Oh, dats all right, says he—git up and go long. You take de lead, and jess take dat short cut and I'll follow, and if you run, certain sure I'll kill you.

So I gits up and strikes into de woods like I was gwine to his camp. but as I 'se been possum hunting a good many times, I kinder wound him up, and fotch him round pretty near de same hole he went in at. Talking all de time, I was mighty innocent, 'pearing mighty glad he cotch me. Pres'ny I turned round, and sez I, "Sam!" "Who's you talking to," sez he. "You," sez I. "My name aint Sam," sez he.

"Don't make any diffance," sez I, "follow me, and ef you don't, you gwine to git shot, sure."

De Yankee looked puzzled, and just den, Mars' George came out o' de woods jess round de camp, wid two or free others, and sez he, William, did you find any plunder? Cotch a chicken, sez I. Whar hit? sez he, coming up. Here he, says I, and I gin 'em de Yankee. So dat's de way I fooled dat hoss."

William was led into camp in triumph, and marched up with his prisoner before the Colonel, to whom he recounted his adventure, and, of course, was rewarded with high commendations, and received, in addition, a present from his master of a fine pistol. He is now the "lion" of the camp.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, June 25.—We have information of an important movement of the enemy on the front of our lines about Richmond. It appears from such intelligence as we have of this movement that McClellan has made an important change of his front, so as to cover Hanover Court House, and has retired the bulk of his forces from the extreme right of our position. A brigade of General Longstreet's division on the right advanced yesterday several miles into the country, without finding any signs of the enemy.

The incidents of any firing on our lines yesterday are unimportant. Public attention is, however, again strained by the expectation of a general action excited yesterday evening by various rumors.

The report of Burnside's army advancing upon Weldon, North Carolina, is, as we indicated yesterday, an unmitigated fiction of newspapers of the sensation order; and there is the best reason to believe that at least three-fourths of the army of this Yankee general have been added to McClellan's forces, and are now on the lines investing Richmond.

In the meantime, it is known that McClellan has drawn large accessions to his forces from the Yankee army of occupation in Norfolk and Portsmouth. In the latter city we are informed that there is but one regiment doing the duty of occupation, and that is composed of raw New York militia, all the disciplined troops having been marched off to swell McClellan's numbers, preparatory to the approaching contest in the vicinity of this city.—*Examiner.*

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, June 24.—On Sunday two of the enemy's gunboats came up the river as far as Simons' Bluff and opened fire upon the troops encamped near the place. The Marion Artillery retired with their two supporting infantry companies of Col. McCulloch's regiment, out of reach of the heavy fire of the boats, when the enemy landed and burnt the camp equipage, tents, &c., of the infantry companies. There were no casualties to report.

The intelligence from James' Island reports all quiet. Work was going on briskly, and everything in good order.—*Courier.*

From Arkansas.—GRENADA, Miss., June 23.—Arrivals from Memphis report that the defeat of Curtis by Gen. Hindman, in Arkansas, is generally credited. Col. Fitch, with two Indiana regiments, was sent up White river to reinforce Curtis. He attacked our batteries at St. Charles, 70 miles above, with two gunboats and land forces. He succeeded in capturing them by an attack in the rear.

The hot shot from our batteries fired the magazine of the Mound City, and blew her into atoms, killing all but twelve out of one hundred and seventy-five men aboard.

Cotton is being burned throughout the upper country by the planters.

From Chattanooga.—CHATTANOOGA, June 21.—The enemy stampeded Saturday, from Jasper, leaving their camp and equipage, and destroying the bridges over the Sequatchie river. They returned this morning within a mile of Jasper, 1500 strong.

Skirmishing took place to-day at Church river, on the road to Morristown and Cumberland. The enemy is advancing in force. A battle is expected.

The Mississippi Frontier.—Intelligence from the Mississippi frontier appears to imply a design on the part of the enemy to penetrate into the heart of the State of Mississippi. He has already invested Holly Springs, and, at last accounts, was preparing for a movement on Oxford, having advanced in force on the Tallahatchie river. The occupation of Memphis has given him extraordinary facilities for almost daily reinforcements of men and supplies, and for the preparation of expeditions to penetrate the heart of the South.—*Examiner.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

DRURY'S BLUFF, VA., June 15, 1862,
Camp 46th N. C. Troops.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Time will not allow me to give a full detail of what we have seen since we left Goldsboro on the morning of the 31st of May at 8 o'clock. We arrived on the battle field or just in the rear the next day about sun-down; I was very anxious to get there in time to take part in the fight on the 1st of June. We came through on the same train, not changing cars the whole way. I am in hopes that we will soon have another opportunity of doing good service to our country. About 2 o'clock we arrived at the depot in Richmond and after a few moments refreshing took up our march for the battle field. After marching through several cross streets we came into Main street. There the scene was awful to behold. The street was filled with wagons hauling the wounded; the sidewalk was almost impassable, the wounded standing and lying in every direction. From the windows the ladies could be seen bathed in tears as they gazed upon the dying and the wounded. We could also see the Hessians in every direction as they were conducted from the battle-field, and from the way they marched into the city you could see plainly they did not like Mc's forward movement. From the wagons could be heard as we moved along, "what Reg't is that?" Answer, "46th N. C," and the reply to us would be, "go on and give it to them." 'Tis the wounded we converse with now. Although torn to pieces they are not dead; thank God they can yet speak, and though they cannot fight yet they will encourage. That night we slept in front of our breastworks, in an old corn field; the next day we took a West Point steamer and came to Drury's Bluff. We staid several nights without a single tent, sleeping on the naked ground, the rain falling upon us nearly every night. For three days the most of us lived on cold bread and water; no one has suffered though our fare was rough. The enemy's gunboats are down the river 15 miles below this, moving up. My opinion is, if they come up and attack we will capture them. All reports say there are 15 in all. North Carolina is well represented here, and her boys are in good spirits.

J. S. D., Jr.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Battery No. 7, near Richmond, on the 13th, Edward T. Hobbs, of Guilford Co., a member of Co. B, 12th Battalion Light Artillery.

In Raleigh on the 15th inst., Rev. E. B. Salmons, 1st Lieutenant in a Franklin County Company. He was a native of Yadkin County and was in his 29th year.

At Camp Mangum on the 14th inst., Corporal Felix Martin, Co. G, 54th N. C. Troops, aged 17 years and 7 months. He was a native of Wilkes.

In Charlottesville, Va., Hospital, April 9th, Jas. F. W. Kee of the Gates County Minute Men.

In Richmond, Va., Mr. D. F. Coltrane, of Randolph county, a member of Co. A, 6th N. C. Troops, aged 15 years, 11 months and 27 days.

On the battle-field at Chickahominy, Lt. J. C. White, Co. C, 4th N. C. Troops, and private S. H. Kilgrow, of Co. A, same regiment.

Recently, E. A. Morrison and R. M. Gray, Co. A, Wiley Cox; Co. B, R. A. Hall, F. J. Fisher and N. P. Hooper, Co. C, F. M. Current, Co. H, and J. A. Dobson, Saltillo Boys: all of the 4th N. C. T.

In Statesville, 15th inst., Capt. W. H. Sanford, in the 30th year of his age. Capt. Sanford died of a wound received in the battle of Newbern, where he acted a noble part and distinguished himself.

In Camp near Richmond, on the 2d June, D. A. Currie, of the Saltillo Boys.

At Franklinton, James J. Peace, in the 34th year of his age.

Recently, in Halifax, Va., private Wm. H. Featherston, of Co. D, 13th Reg't N. C. Vols., a resident of Person county, in the 19th year of his age.

In Richmond, Va., May 21st, Mr. Samuel P. Moore, of Rockingham county, N. C., in the 19th year of his age, a soldier in the 13th (Col. Scales') Regiment.

On the battle-field at Chickahominy, May 31st, in the 19th year of his age, Alfred E. Hoyle, of Lincoln county, a member of Co. K, 23d Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

At Corinth, Miss., May 28th, Serg't Thomas Crowell Pitman, of the 38th Reg't Tennessee Volunteers, formerly of Halifax county, N. C.

Promotions.—Col. G. B. Anderson, of the 4th N. C. regiment, has been promoted a Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States. His brigade is at present composed of 4th, 12th, 13th and 30th regiments.

We are also pleased to announce that Lieut. Colonel Bryan Grimes has been promoted Colonel of the 4th regiment, *vice* Col. Anderson promoted.

Prisoners.—Nine Yankee prisoners were yesterday brought in from the lines of the Chickahominy. There was nothing remarkable about them except that one had suffered the amputation of a leg.—*Rich. Examiner, 25th.*

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—An English Steamer arrived safely in a Confederate port this week, with 15,000 Enfield rifles, a large quantity of powder, fixed ammunition, percussion caps, &c.

COPPERAS.—We have a specimen of Copperas, the handsomest we have seen, made by Mr. Robt. Paton, at Farmville, in Chatham county, (in the mineral region,) a part of about 50 lbs. already made by him; and we understand that he has put up machinery to make it regularly.

TALL RYE.—Allen J. Cameron, Esq., has sent us specimens of his rye which measure 7 feet 3 inches in length.

BARBAROUS.—The war is tending more and more to a condition of indiscriminate slaughter. We suppose that our government will hang some yankee in retaliation for the murder of Mumford at New Orleans. And here is another case copied from the New York Herald:

"Col. John Owen, a notorious rebel bush-whacker, was taken on his farm in Monroe county, Missouri, on the 7th inst., and in accordance with the orders of Gen. Schofield he was fastened to a stump, and the contents of eight muskets found their way into his body. He begged hard to be treated as a prisoner of war."

A Yankee Caught.—The New York Commercial says that not long ago a certain officer was attached to the army of the Potomac, who resigned his position for the purpose of embarking in the enterprise of selling fancy articles to the soldiers. He came to New York, purchased a stock of goods valued at $4,000, and returned to the seat of war "filled with great expectations." But "sorrow trod fast on the heels of his joy." When the rebel Gen. Jackson came down on Gen. Banks' division the glorious anticipations of the merchant were entirely destroyed. He was "bagged," and all his stock in trade.

The Story of one Regiment.—The following, which we copy from the New York Post, tells the story of one Yankee regiment which came to Virginia to plunder and destroy. Many others will meet a similar fate: "When the Maine Eleventh passed through Broadway last November, the "Hallelujah Chorus" chanted by eight hundred and fifty sturdy fellows, few persons who saw them could have anticipated that those tall lumbermen would, within a twelvemonth, be almost decimated. Arriving in Washington, they built those famous barracks, which were visited by so many strangers; but in spite of the fine shelter, the typhoid was soon busy in their ranks, and when they went down with Casey's division they were only seven hundred and fifty strong; one-eighth died of disease. While on the Peninsula they lived on hard biscuit and water for five weeks, owing to the inefficiency or rascality of some one, so that when they took up the double quick for Williamsburg, the men fell on the road and died from sheer exhaustion. At the battle of Fair Oaks they numbered, fit for duty, only one hundred and eighty men. One-half of this number were in action, and were nearly all killed and wounded.

Election.—The people of this State will vote for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Sheriff, in their several Counties on Thursday, the 7th day of August. All our soldiers in Camp, wherever they may be, will vote for the same officers, on Thursday, the 31st of July. Citizens or soldiers of this State can vote for Governor, but not for legislators or sheriffs, in any County of the State, where they may be on the day of election.

Col. Vance.—The Greensboro' Patriot says—We regret to learn that many obstacles have been thrown in the way of his raising his Legion,—that a very large number of companies desired to join his legion before they were mustered into Regiments—but a deaf ear was given to their wishes, and they were distributed elsewhere.

Salt Works.—The salt works near Abingdon have changed hands. The present lessees (Messrs. Stuart, Buchanan & Co.) have purchased the entire property from the former owner, Col. T. L. Preston, at a cost of $425,000. The works are now producing from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of salt per day.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Eight Sons in the Army.—Mrs. Martha Tyler, a widow lady, living in Henrico county, Va., ten miles west of Richmond, has *eight* sons in the service of the Confederate States.

Celebrated Ringgold's Battery.—The battery captured from Shields in his late engagement with Gen. Jackson, we learn, was the celebrated battery commanded by the lamented Ringgold, in Mexico. Thus have we, by the valor of our troops, been placed in possession of both the Bragg and Ringgold Batteries.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

DIED,

At the residence of Mr Jos. C. Hooper, near Lake City, Florida, on the 16th inst., JOHN ECCLES, Esq. a native of this town, aged about 41. A friend, who was present at his death, writes to his relatives here, that "without a groan or struggle his spirit quietly took its flight. He had been very much wasted away, but was cheerful, with the full possession of all his faculties, and certainly expecting and awaiting death. He died cheerfully, and with the earnest hope of a happy immortality."

In Moore county, June 18th, Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, aged 95 years.

In Robeson county, June 7th, CATHARINE McMILLAN, in the 39th year of her age.

In the neighborhood of Galatia Church, in this county, on the 28th May, DONALD G. MORRISON, aged about 76 years.

In Richmond county, on the 7th May, Miss JENNET CARMICHAEL, in the 63d year of her age.

In Robeson county, June 14th, GILBERT MELVIN McLEAN, in the 28th year of his age.

In Montgomery county, N. C., after an illness of three weeks from typhoid fever, Miss ANN ELIZA CHRISTIAN, in the 20th year of her age, eldest daughter of Col. Samuel H. and Eliza Christian. Thus the grim monster death has laid his rude hand for the first time upon that family, and nipped from its circle one of its choicest gems, while in the bud.

She was a gentle, amiable and lovely girl, an ornament to the household and the society in which she moved, the pride of her relations and the cherished friend of her school mates.

Just as the rays of day light dawned upon the world, the morning of the 18th of June, God, "who doeth all things well," saw fit to remove her pure spirit from its tenement of clay, while in the bloom of youth, with all the promise of a long and happy life. We miss her, Oh! we *shall miss* her *sadly;* the vacancy cannot be filled, but 'twas God who did it, let us not murmur, but say, "Thy will be done."

The interest she manifested in religion before her illness gave her friends the most conclusive evidence that she was ready to meet her Saviour, in that "House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." The writer watched by her bed-side days and nights before her death, and can truly say—

"Dearest" cousin, "thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we DEEPLY FEEL,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

M***.

☞ Standard and other papers please copy and forward bill to Col. Christian, Swift Island.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 25.

Beef Cattle 8 to 12½; Bacon, hog round 25 to 30, hams 28 to 33; Butter 50 to 70; Coffee $1 to 1 15; Tallow Candles 45 to 50; Corn Meal 1 30; Corn 1 10 to 1 15; Super Flour $14 50 to $15, held by speculators; Lard 25 to 26; Molasses 2 50; Osnaburgs 27 to 30; Peas 1 10 to 1 15; Potatoes, New crop Irish, $3 to $4; Rice 5; Sugar 35 to 37; Sound Salt $8 to $10 per bushel; Sheetings 26 to 28; Yarn 45 to 50; Tallow 25.

At Charlotte, Cotton has continued to advance until it is worth 10 cents either for present or future delivery. Corn 1 10. Wheat would bring $2. Super Sack Flour 5 50 to $6.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE—OUR LEADERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Nothing at such a time as this is so important as public confidence in those charged with public duties: nothing so embarrassing as the want of it. The purpose we have in view is to show that there is no reason why the public should not repose in unshaken trust, under Providence, in those who have the direction of public affairs.

It must be apparent to all that the reasons which determine the action of the authorities of the Government, cannot be known to the people in all cases, and in most cases could not be explained without detriment to the interests of the Confederacy. The failure to meet public expectation, and to realize public hopes, may result from an inability, the disclosure of the nature of which, might apprise the enemy of sources of weakness which he could use to our destruction. The Government is thus placed in this dilemma—to disclose our weakness to our own people and to the enemy, or to do its best with its disposable means, and to rely upon the good sense of the people to credit the failure accruing to the true though unknown causes. To take the first horn of this dilemma would be in many cases criminal and treasonable—and yet the pursuit of the only other alternative is often met by the insanely unreasonable with complaint and condemnation. Such people insist that failure is impossible, unless there be wilful wrong or unpardonable neglect, though they confess they are entirely ignorant of the reasons which induced the cause, ending in such failure.

This is all folly and madness. Secrecy in army movements, and in military policy, is essential to success. Patriotism would prompt, not blind belief in the infallibility of our leaders, but, at least, a confidence that they who see the whole game know more and can direct it better, than those who can only see results, but are blind to the steps in the progress of the game.

We have had in the history of the past innumerable illustrations of the principle we are insisting on. In the Revolution complaints were incessant that the leader of its army was inefficient and without energy. Success, as the measure of his merit, never gave him a crowning glory until the close of the war, when History consecrated his name as first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. His fame patiently awaited for six long years the opening of the clouds which distrust and jealousy and calumny gathered about him, when it shone forth as the sun in its might, and lesser lights paled before it, and his accusers hid themselves forever.

His want of brilliant success is now (but was not then) known to result from want of means—and injustice was done to him by those who saw not what he did see, and would not trust in his ability and will to do all that was possible.

In this Revolution, how many times have results disproved the croakings of fault-finders! How palpably was the charge of imbecility, and inactivity, made against the gallant Joseph E. Johnston, quenched in the glories of Manassas! How terribly did poor Sidney Johnston answer the taunts and sneers of cavillers by the forfeit of his life on the field of the nobly achieved victory of Shiloh! Why should we still be impatient for rapid and uninterrupted successes, as if they could be won without toil, achieved without care, and could happen without patient and laborious exertion?

It is very easy for people, who are at home, or, like ourselves, are in the editorial sanctum, or are doing nothing but seeking news to stimulate their morbid appetite for the marvellous, or drive away the *ennui* of inglorious indolence and ease, to order a victory as a condiment for their breakfast, or desire a battle as a gladiatorial pastime for their entertainment. But he who has a hundred thousand lives at stake and the destiny of a people in issue, may well pause and weigh the results of actions, which may hurl souls into eternity unnecessarily, or peril the liberties and independence of a great confederacy. The responsibility of his action will not be shared by these censors of his conduct, who would blame a disaster for want of care, and claim of him a victory without the exercise of prudence, forethought and discretion.

And now when the Commander of our army stands in the breach to defend the Capital of the Confederacy and the Ancient Dominion, and bends the powers of his mind, and gathers the stores of his experience and education to ensure success, impatient critics still are busy with comments upon a policy, the acts leading to which they do not know, and upon which if they did, they could form no reliable opinion. Gen. Lee has made the science of war his study for thirty years—and until it can be shown that education is useless and experience in a business a misfortune, we suggest that the strategy of a veteran soldier may be better trusted than the plans of tyros in the military art, or well-adjusted schemes of gossips and politicians. It seems to be a new discovery in the military science that lack of knowledge is an advantage, and education and experience are the reverse. While we do not allege that what is mainly needed in a General is a military education, yet we do mean to say it is a benefit, and the want of it a disadvantage. But where training and practice of the art are combined with high mental and moral qualities for command; where we have the Johnstons, a Lee, a Longstreet, and a Jackson—besides a Beauregard, a Bragg and hosts of others, *eleves* of West Point, who carry the standard of our country in triumph in so many fields, we fail to see any reason for the sweeping dogma, that West Pointers are useless, and military science an incubus.

There is another view of this same cavilling spirit which pervades the land.

The Chief Magistrate of the country, elected with unparalelled unanimity to the Presidency, is charged with duties, the responsibilities of which demand the encouraging and supporting power of public sympathy and confidence. Of his patriotic purposes no man can doubt. His ability as an executive officer has been manifested years gone by, and since his accession to his high office. He found a Government newly born, without organization, and with uncertain elements for organization. The organization of Departments has been completed. State by State acceded to the Confederacy, requiring changes and modifications. The newly organized Government met in its infancy a war of unexampled magnitude, and with a power that lacked neither means nor men to carry it on. We had no Navy. We had no army, but one to be raised upon the moment. We had no officers, but such as would resign from the old army, or could be furnished from their retirements throughout the country. In one year an army of nearly half a million of men has been armed, equipped, supported, over a line of thousands of miles in length, in fortresses along extended coasts and rivers, has fought scores of battles, and won immortal victories. At great odds as to numbers, means, and munitions—without a Navy which could cope with that of our foe, we have maintained this war with more than equal success. Cut off by blockade from abroad—with limited manufacturing and mechanical facilities at home—with a large proportion of our population in the field—our resources are not exhausted; and we are to-day stronger than at any moment of the war. The world has been against us. The world has contributed to the foe. Our commerce has been destroyed, and our great staple waits in vain for export, and is devoted to the flame.

Amidst such disasters our Confederacy is still strong, and the Pilot at the helm is firm, constant and determined. It is true our success is due in a large degree to the uprising of a people resolved to be free. But it will not do to say, that an administration, which, amid such difficulties and trials, has guided and directed popular action, has been a failure—or that the man who is its chief has not realised his reputation as an able leader. We do not say more might not have been done, nor that there have been no errors. Beyond doubt, we suppose, there have been mistakes in judgment and errors in policy. But who ever supposed any man was perfect or infallible? All we insist on is this—that in looking back at the past we should regard the lights as well as the shadows, and do justice to him who in all the trials by which his administration has been surrounded, has exerted his faculties and devoted his heart, with constancy, fortitude and ability to the one great end, the independence of his country.

Let, then, the people do justice to those charged with the public duties—let them remember their cares, difficulties, and burdens. Public office in such times is truly no sinecure. Ceaseless vigilance is required to meet the crisis. Wearied brains and careworn hearts are its daily fruits. To feel, that withal, he has neither sympathy nor encouraging counsel from the people—but only censure, or complaint, or cavil and distrust—is not the least of the troubles of the public man.

He is entitled to candor and good ten per in criticism—for he cannot avoid that. The press and the people are entitled to discuss public policy; but let it be done fairly, not censoriously. Let there be no spirit of fault-finding, but a desire to speak the plain and strict truth, and to proffer honest counsel and aid to those who administer the Government.

We are led to the reiteration of these views, as a general caution to ourselves, as well as to others. There is a proneness in the human mind to think we could do better, were we in the place of others. We think it is a mistake in most cases. Let each do his duty, where Providence has appointed him to work, and all will be well.

We believe a few days or weeks will bring to our g eedy ears tidings of great good to our land. Let us be patient and wait. The hour of our deliverance is at hand! the leaders are at their posts! let us take and hold ours!

CONSCRIPTION.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.]

Enrollment of Officers of the Militia of the State under the Conscription act Forbidden.—The Secretary of War as will be seen in the following telegraphic correspondence between him and Gov. Brown, has directed Major Dunwoody not to enroll the Militia Officers, recognised by the State authorities *as in commission*. This correspondence is laid before the public by Gov. Brown, in order that the Secretary's directions may reach, as soon as possible, the recruiting officers who, at a distance, may not have received instructions from their superior officer, to cease the enrollment of these State officers.

Official Correspondence by Telegraph, between Gov. Brown, of Ga., and the Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, June 17, 1862.

Your enrolling officers have enrolled several of the State officers of the Militia, who will not be permitted to be carried away from their commands. You stated in your letter of the 20th ult., that no State officer is liable to enrollment, and asked me to call your attention to it it done. Please send me by telegraph an order for the release of all such who have been en olled, and direct Maj. Dunwoody to stop the enrollment of State officers, or I shall order the arrest of each officer who arrests a State officer. I wish an immediate reply.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War, Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, June 18, 1862.

His Excellency Governor Brown:

Major Dunwoody has been instructed not to enroll Militia Officers recognized by the State authorities as *in commission*. Request him to show you his instructions. If you arrest him or any of our enrolling officers in their attempts to get men to fill up the Georgia Regiments now in the face of the enemy, you will cause great mischief. I think we might as well drive out our common enemy before we make war on each other.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

MARIETTA, June 20, 1862.

As Major Dunwoody's subordinates in different parts of the State do not seem to regard your orders to him, please direct him to give them the necessary instructions to stop the enrollment of the officers of the Militia. I agree with you fully that we should unite all our energies to drive out the common enemy and not make war among ourselves. I am most happy, therefore, that the Confederate Government has decided to respect the constitutional rights of the State so far as not to force her to the alternative of permitting any department of her Constitutional Government to be disbanded and destroyed, or defend the existence and integrity of her Government by force.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Sec'y of War, Richmond, Va.

Things Abroad.—I see that there seems to be a general impression in the United States that the recent overwhelming successes of the federal arms, the taking of New Orleans, and the opening of certain of the Southern ports, would effectually destroy the idea of intervention on the part of France and England. Those who think so would be undeceived by an hour's residence in Paris, and an opportunity of conversing during that time with the partisans of the South; and they forget, too, the assumption which, in relation to its termination, seems to have been made at the beginning by the governments of Europe in regard to our war: and that is that it must inevitably end in separation. Now, the Southern partisans say, is the very time to interfere. The North has shown its power and the government has sustained its honor, and the South given evidence of their determination to fight the North *a l'outrance;* and, in accordance with our original axiom, a separation must ensue. In the interest of cotton first and humanity afterwards, let us, then, interfere. This is common conversation here, and Slidell and his aids are still working like beavers.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

From Fredericksburg.—A gentleman recently from Fredericksburg informs us that on Wednesday, week ago, the British flag waving over the Vice-Consul's house was torn down by Yankee officers. What the cause for this outrage was our informant was unable to learn, but immediately upon it Mr. Goodrick, the Vice-Consul, demanded a pass to go to Washington, which was refused. On Thursday he was put under arrest, and sent to Washington in that manner. This high handed act on the part of the Yankees was strongly protested against by Mr. Goodrick, and in all probability it will arouse the temper of John Bull.

Rich'd Dispatch, 27th.

Prisoners.—RICHMOND, June 27.—Twenty-five Yankees, captured in the skirmish on the Williamsburg road, have been received in this city and lodged in the Libby prison. Twelve of them are so seriously wounded as to render their recovery improbable. Four received gunshot wounds in full in the back. Only one commissioned officer is in the batch—Capt. McClernan, Company G, Seventh New Jersey.—*Examiner.*

Gen. Pettigrew at Fort Delaware.—Gen. Pettigrew arrived at Fort Delaware on the 21st inst., from Baltimore. The "Inquirer," of the 23d, states that he is under charge of Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, and notwithstanding the serious nature of his wound, is progressing favorably.

Death of Capt. Gorrell.—We are sorry to learn that Capt. Henry C. Gorrell, of this place, commanding Company E, 2nd Reg't, was killed in a picket skirmish, on Saturday 21st, near Richmond. He was killed instantly, by a ball through his head, and his body was not recovered.

Greensboro' World.

Headquarters Camp of Instruction,
Near RALEIGH, June 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.

ALL persons subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act further to provide for the Public Defence," approved the 16th of April 1862, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to appear at their regular Regimental muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 8th day of July, proximo.

II. The Conscripts after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties, on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to proceed forthwith to this camp of instruction.

III. The enrolling officers will have instructions to grant exemptions as prescribed by law, hereto appended.

IV. Officers commanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately notify their respective commands, and warn all persons liable to Conscription to comply promptly with the above order, Nos. 1 and 2.

V. All persons subject to enrollment, who may wish to volunteer, must join companies in the Confederate service on the 15th April last, according to law; and consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organizing new companies or regiments, Partizan Rangers excepted.

By order: PETER MALLETT,
Major and Ass't Adj't Gen'l, P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37.

I. THE following Act and Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned:

An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the Armies of the Confederate States:

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact.* That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States, all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State governments; the members of both houses of the Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate governments, allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service and in actual service on river and rail road routes of transportation; telegraph operators, and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working in iron mines, and furnaces; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institution for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the peace; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery; district and State attorneys; attorneys general; postmaster and deputy postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and foreigners, who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners, who have acquired domicil in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act, can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with Regulations already published (General Orders, No. 29;) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the captains of companies, or the commandants of camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot therefore be considered by the War Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

June 27, 1862. 38-3t

WANTED,

FOR a MESS at Camp McNeill, Blockersville, a smart boy as a COOK. Apply at Camp, or to Col. John McRae, Fayetteville.

June 28 38-1t

STRAYED.

A SMALL BLACK COW. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received, by

E. L. PEMBERTON.

June 28, 1862. 1t

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who runaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 160 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.

June 30, 1862. 38tf

PARTIZAN RANGERS.

HAVING received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a Company of MOUNTED RANGERS to serve in the department of Gen. Holmes, I invite to my standard all who earnestly wish to drive the insulting invader from our land. Partisans receive the same pay, bounty, clothing, rations and quarters as other soldiers; besides having other advantages allowed by Law to this class of Soldiers. Arms, equipments and horses must be furnished by the men, but *paid for by the Government.* Here is an opportunity for our young men to measure swords with the Enemy. Let them hasten to the defence of our COUNTRY.

Address THOS. W. HARRIS,
Pittsborough, N. C.

June 28. 37-4t

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of Co. E, 8th Reg. N. C. T. will receive their bounty, by meeting me at Fayetteville, on MONDAY, the 30th inst., or the Monday following.

J. E. MURCHISON, Capt.

June 24. 37-2tpd

COTTON YARN AND SHEETINGS,
BROWN AND BLUE SHIRTINGS.

THESE Goods will be exchanged for BACON, CORN, FLOUR and COTTON. Those ordering the above goods, paying for them in the above articles will have the preference over those buying for *Cash;* and the highest market price will be paid in cash or goods for the above produce.

JOHN H. HALL,
Pres't Beaver Creek Manf. Co.

June 24, 1862. 37-4wi

Wanted to Hire,

TEN MEN, white, free colored or slaves, to go to Salt Works near Wilmington.

Good wages will be paid in cash, or in Salt at a very low price. Apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 26, 1862. 37-2t

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.
July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

THE GREAT BATTLE RENEWED!

Wednesday's Skirmishing Serious—More Heavy Skirmishing on Thursday Morning—The Great Battle Apparently Begun on Thursday Afternoon—Yankees Retiring Six Miles—Their Batteries Captured—Fighting Again Thursday Night—North Carolinians in Front, in the Fight, and, as usual, Fighting Most Gallantly.

The Richmond papers of Thursday and Friday bring us accounts of Wednesday's skirmishing, indicating much more serious work than the telegraphic news we had on Thursday led us to believe had occurred. We copy from all of them whatever is of interest, and follow these extracts with the accounts they give of the fighting on Thursday, which seems to be the beginning of a glorious end of the contest for Richmond:—

From the Examiner, 26th inst.

Yesterday an affair, which must be considered the prelude to the great battle now impending, occurred on the extreme right of the Confederate lines, on the Williamsburg road, about a mile's remove from the scene of the battle of the Seven Pines. Our loss was heavy, especially in officers. The following are the particulars of the engagement, as far as we have been able to gather them: On Tuesday night the enemy advanced and drove in the pickets of the 14th North Carolina regiment, and they were reinforced by the 4th Georgia and 1st Louisiana regiments, of Gen. Wright's brigade. About 8½ o'clock the enemy advanced to the number of three brigades, supposed to have been Hunter's, Sickles', and Sumner's. They moved and fought under a pine thicket cover, our troops being in the open space. After heavy firing, the 1st Louisiana charged the enemy twice, and drove them back. In the last charge, Lieut. Col. W. R. Shriver, of the 1st Louisiana, was wounded severely, also Maj. James Milligan; Lieuts. Gilmour and Murphy, of the same regiment, were both killed, and Lieuts Hendricks and Buckley and other officers and privates wounded.

Shortly after noon the enemy retired and the firing ceased. The loss inflicted on the enemy was serious in killed and wounded, besides between sixty and seventy prisoners captured.

The casualties of many of our men were inflicted by shells thrown by a battery supporting the enemy's infantry.

The wounded on our side, to the number of 15 or 20, reached the city yesterday evening.

Up to last night the Yankee prisoners had not arrived here.

Of course the engagement was without decisive results, but all accounts agree in stating that our troops displayed consummate bravery, and repulsed three times their number advantageously posted and supported by artillery.

The fighting, we learn, was principally between Gen. Wright's brigade, comprising the 2d, 3d and 23d Georgia, the 1st Louisiana, and a North Carolina regiment, and at least two, and some say three, brigades of the enemy (Sickles' and Meagher's.) Our forces were exposed, for a time, to a terrible cross-fire while lying down. In the charge which drove the Yankees from their position the 1st Louisiana suffered the most severely. Our loss is about 150 killed and wounded, and that of the enemy equally as great, if not more, besides prisoners.

The musketry firing lasted for an hour and a half, and was then succeeded by artillery, which was brought into play on both sides.

Two Yankee prisoners were captured by one of our officers after he had his right arm shattered by a ball. With gun in his left hand, he approached them and demanded them to throw down their arms, which they did, and were marched off to headquarters. One of the prisoners taken states that McClellan has built two roads parallel to the York River railroad, on which are placed heavy siege guns made to run upon the tracks.

Examiner.

One of the Richmond papers mentions the 25th N. C. Regiment as engaged, having been sent up (with several other regiments) as reinforcements, "who fought nobly, sustaining a slight loss." The 25th is commanded by Col. H. M. Rutledge.

From the Dispatch of the 27th.

The more we learn of the fight near the old battle ground of Seven Pines, on Tuesday, the greater are we satisfied that it was one of the most brilliant affairs of the war, redounding greatly to our honor, and worthy of fitting memory and commendation.

At 8 A. M. Tuesday, the pickets along the Williamsburg road, near the old battle ground, gave warning of the enemy's approach in force, and retired, as usual, to their supports.

Believing an attack was imminent, Gen. Wright ordered up the 48th North Carolina regiment, which moved up the road and took position to the left of it, in an open field, with dense woods on their left flank. The right of the road was occupied by the 1st Louisiana, and to their right were the 22d and 4th Georgia. The North Carolinians were in an exposed position, but maintained their ground without flinching, losing not less than 100 killed and wounded. The position of the 1st Louisiana was equally disadvantageous. Before them was a thick chappard, in which the enemy were strongly posted. Behind this also, several brigades were drawn up, their flanks extending beyond, so that they kept up a continual fire upon the Louisianians, inflicting sad loss. Being ordered to charge, the 1st advanced nobly, with the cry "Butler! and New Orleans!" and at the first dash drove the enemy forth with great havoc. But emerging into the open field behind, they were astonished to discover not less than three brigades opposing them, viz: Meagher's Irish brigade, Sickles's Excelsior brigade, and another one, the name of which we could not ascertain. Bravely holding their ground, the Louisianians maintained the unequal contest with great dash and boldness, the enemy quailing and retiring before their steady and deadly fire. To their right, things were progressing favorably, where the 4th and 22d Georgia were hotly engaged with the enemy, who, after some two hours' hard fighting, slowly and reluctantly retired. Comparisons are odious, but it is admitted that the conduct of the 48th N. C., 1st La., and 4th Ga., was beyond all praise. The first of these regiments was perfectly fresh from home, and had never been under fire before; yet there they stood, in open field, waiting for the cowards to advance, and although Col. Rutledge reports a loss of 100 killed and wounded, his brave fellows never gave an inch of ground, but kept up a murderous fire upon the foe, who suffered so much that, although five to one, they did not dare to leave the woods. The Louisianians went into action with 300, and lost 144 killed and wounded. These figures are more than enough to demonstrate *their* conduct in the fight—for *every second man fell!* The 4th Georgia, it is said, acted like very devils, and fought and charged *three regiments three several times!*—and, more than this, routed them, losing not less than 50 in killed and wounded. The 22d Georgia lost some ninety odd in killed and wounded, and behaved splendidly.

Sickles's brigade had five regiments, Meagher's the same number. Our force engaged consisted of but four regiments. Being signally repulsed, the enemy withdrew under cover of their guns, but Capt. Huger's battery galloping forward engaged them in gallant style, driving them ignominiously from the field, with heavy loss. The enemy sent in a flag of truce yesterday to bury their dead, and admit a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded. Our casualties in killed wounded and missing will not be more that one-third that loss.

Towards evening on the same day, the 25th North Carolina were sent out on picket on the conquered ground, when the enemy endeavored to flank and cut them off. Several Federal regiments advanced stealthily for this purpose, but the North Carolinians met them with heavy vollies, held them in check, when the gallant fellows of the 4th Georgia opportunely arrived upon the ground, and attacking the enemy in flank, routed them with great slaughter, following them up for more than a mile in the woods, mercilessly butchering the Yankees at every turn. The ground conquered by us on both occasions during the day was occupied by our troops, and, together with many trophies, they brought in sixty or seventy prisoners. The prisoners confess that a deep scheme had been planned by Sickles and Meagher for the destruction of the Louisianians and Georgians, but think the loss inflicted upon their forces was so severe, and the gallantry of our men so irresistable, that the Federals were only too happy in effecting their escape. The prisoners themselves were particularly jovial, and seemed to regard their captures as a great blessing.—*Dis.*

Friday's Whig has a letter from one of the 12th Va. engaged in the fight, which says:—"About 6 o'clock, P. M., we were ordered to charge the Yankees—that is, 4 companies of our reg't, the other portion being held as a reserve and support for our artillery. We had to charge across a wheat field about three quarters of a mile. The Yankees were under cover, in a dense wood, and at least 8 to our 1. We crossed the field with a yell, and so quick and unexpected was the movement, that the yankees broke and fled, but not until many of them had been made to bite the dust. I don't mean that our battalion did all this. We were nobly aided by the 48th North Carolina and 4th Georgia. The woods were filled with dead and wounded yankees."

The Whig adds, "The 48th North Carolina, alluded to in the above extract, is a new regiment, commanded by Col. R. C. Hill. The reg't marched from the Capitol Square Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, and went into action soon after reaching the lines. About 20 of the reg't were killed, and a considerable number wounded, including Maj. Holpe, [Huske,] who was struck in the right foot by a ball.

"Early Wednesday morning "Long Tom" again opened on the Yankee breastworks, north of the Williamsburg road, and demolished a considerable portion of the entrenchments. The Yankees fled in dismay from the shells of this powerful engine. The gun was manned we learn, by Capt. Snowden Andrews' artillerists, the infantry support being a portion of Gen. Pender's brigade."

Friday's Examiner says:—

"Between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning Gen. Pender's brigade, containing a North Carolina regiment and Capt. Andrew's battery of Maryland artillery engaged the enemy on the Williamsburg road. The firing was principally by artillery, the enemy being posted in entrenchments on a bluff beyond the swamp. After it had continued awhile, the noted "Long Tom" was opened on the enemy with dire effect, tearing great holes through the breastworks, as could be seen with the eye, dismounting the guns and driving the Yankees in confusion to their next work. Not a single casualty occurred on the Confederate side, though the shells fell rapidly, and the personal injury inflicted on the Yankee side is unknown.

About two o'clock yesterday morning a portion of Gen. Rhodes' brigade engaged with the enemy on the same wing of the army. The enemy, at the time, was changing his position, evidently with the design of retreating. The firing of musketry and shell was quite heavy for nearly an hour, with what results we have not learned.

About sunrise yesterday morning it was resumed again, but as there were no fresh arrivals at the hospitals yesterday the sacrifice of life and limb must have been inconsiderable.

It was stated yesterday, by parties who have a right to be well informed, that heavy reinforcements from Burnside's army are on their way to McClellan. They say 5,000 were landed from their transports in one day, and 6,000 in another, with 600 cavalry. The remainder of Burnside's forces were to operate against Weldon N. C., and attempt the cutting of the railroad communication with Richmond.

The prisoners taken by us are quite sure that Sickles was killed. Our marksmen had picked off an officer on a white horse, who was quite conspicuous, and our Yankee prisoners state that the only officer who was mounted on a white horse was the redoubtable Sickles. It is reported that the number of prisoners taken by us is seventy-odd.

Our loss is much larger than at first reported. We have the following partial list of casualties:

First Louisiana, killed and wounded, 144; 22d Georgia, 89; 48th North Carolina, 100; 3d Georgia, 6; 25th North Carolina, loss small. The first named regiment, to whose gallantry there is universal testimony, had never been under the fire of an enemy but three days before the fight. We have no account of the casualties in the Fourth Georgia.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is conjectured to be at least 1,000. A little past noon yesterday a flag of truce was sent from the enemy's lines with a request for permission to bury their dead.

The Enquirer states our loss at 892—60 to 70 killed; and that of the Yankees at 2500.

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

RICHMOND, June 27.—Yesterday afternoon an engagement opened a few miles North-east of the city, which we have no reason to doubt is the beginning of the great conflict that is to decide the fate of this Capital, and perhaps of the Confederacy itself. The cannonading till an hour or more after dark was quick and heavy, exceeding in rapidity and volume that at Seven Pines. Not a word from the field has reached the city. The reason probably is that the attack was made and the fight waged on the enemy's rear. The city is confident and calm.

Information came to hand last night that the attack was made by Gen. A. P. Hill's division on the enemy's position near the Meadow Bridge, about 3 o'clock. The enemy recoiled, leaving a battery, as is reported, in the hands of our troops.

Retreating about two miles, the enemy made a stand in their entrenchments at Mechanicsville and offered vigorous resistance for two or three hours. But they could not stand the impetuous onset of our victorious troops, and again broke and made for the main body of McClellan's army, leaving three batteries to their pursuers. Darkness put an end to the chase.—*Whig.*

As far as we can ascertain, at a late hour of night, it appears that our forces attacked the enemy with unparalleled fury at Mechanicsville, and from the suddenness of the attack, the enemy were totally nonplussed and driven from three large redoubts in rapid succession, our men seizing the guns and turning them with terrific effect upon the foe. This accomplished, our forces advanced and captured two lines of entrenchments and field-works, taking everything before them in gallant style. Co-operating with the movement on the extreme right and rear of the enemy, our Generals crossed the Chickahominy at two points, viz: by the Mechanicsville bridge and Meadow bridge, attacking the enemy with great dash and ardor, driving in their outposts, and, ascending the opposite hills, seized the batteries erected thereon, and fully commanding the future movements of our forces in crossing the stream. In doing this, the rapidity of movement was such that the enemy was unprepared, and lost a monster battery, which has long annoyed our troops to the right and left of the York River Railroad. This achievement in itself is of incalculable value, and is equivalent to the saving of five thousand lives. Gen. Branch, we understand, led the advance down the Meadow Bridge road with a brigade of North Carolinians, and on crossing, were instantly reinforced by other troops of Gen. Hill's division. The numerous field-works and batteries opposed to their advance were assailed by our men in the coolest and most nonchalant style imaginable, and while driving the heavy masses of Federal infantry before them, were ably seconded by our heavy guns, which, thundering with terrific noise, threw large shells thick and fast upon the enemy's chosen positions and camps, thus preventing our first forces from being overpowered by the swarming hordes of McClellan's hirelings. While these brilliant movements were progressing in the neighborhood of Meadow Bridge, our troops beyond the Mechanicsville Bridge formed a junction with them, thus forming a perfect cordon with others operating from the village of Mechanicsville itself. Our line being perfect, a general advance took place, but the brave Confederates had not progressed far ere they were encountered by the Federals in great force, and a terrific fight ensued; but onward pressed our infantry and artillery, until at 9 P. M., when the heavy cannonading ceased, it was generally known that the enemy had been driven fully three miles, having experienced great loss in every shape, but particularly in artillery. All the heights beyond the Chickahominy are in our possession, thus ensuring the safe and speedy transportation of troops and munitions to the other side.

From the late hour at which we write, it is impossible to obtain particulars of the sanguinary engagement of yesterday, but the facts stated are substantially correct, while much more was effected by the forces engaged than the most sanguine could have expected or predicted. The enemy were totally routed whenever they made a stand—batteries, entrenchments, field-works, camps, and arms were captured with great rapidity, and our loss is much less than could have been imagined.—*Dispatch.*

Hill's Division commenced the operation, and aided by our artillery, drove the enemy from their position, across the Chickahominy, took possession of Mechanicsville, and pursued them for some distance. Their batteries at Mechanicsville fell into our hands, and were turned against them as they fled. For a short time there was a cessation of hostilities. They were renewed again soon after, but wholly with artillery. The firing continued fiercely until long after dark. Our latest intelligence left our gallant army holding firmly to the ground they had gained, and preparing for a partial rest upon their arms.

Nothing could have exceeded the brilliancy of the charge upon the enemy's battery on the Chickahominy, as our men pursued them up the Mechanicsville Turnpike. Their battery was situated on the brow of a hill on the north side of the river, about a mile from, and commanding the bridge and the entire road. It was mounted superbly, and manned with a force sufficient to render it almost impregnable. Access to it was hazardous in the extreme.

Our forces had to pass through the narrow defile of the road through the swamp and over the bridge, and rush at double quick up the hill, in a contracted column, upon the battery. The fire upon them was exceedingly severe, but firm and undaunted they rushed on, charged the battery, drove out the enemy in the wildest disorder, and turned their own guns upon them.

The enemy is undoubtedly discomfited, and should the engagement continue and enlarge to-day, must end in the utter rout of the army before us. The recent movements of McClellan prove his incapacity, and the conduct of his troops on yesterday and Wednesday convince us that his defeat is certain.—*Enquirer.*

Of the fight of yesterday we have obtained few details. Gen. Jackson, contrary to his usage, was not up to the time appointed for his engagement in it. Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, of Virginia, at 3 o'clock, precisely, crossed the Chickahominy. The Yankees seemed perfectly aware of his coming.

Gen. Hill, with 12,000 men, (Gen. Branch did not arrive until nightfall,) engaged the whole of McClellan's forces, until night put an end to the undecided contest. While Gen. Hill did not succeed, in that limited time, in routing the enemy, his forces stubbornly maintained the position of Mechanicsville and the ground taken by them on the other side of the Chickahominy.

During the whole time of the contest large reinforcements were passing the Chickahominy under Gen. Lee; but none of these forces engaged in the battle or were under fire; and Gen. Lee did not reach Mechanicsville until nine o'clock at night, when the fight was over.

The cannonade was the most fearfully rapid and close yet witnessed. Gen. Anderson was ordered to take one of the chief Federal batteries. It is said that one regiment from North Carolina gave way in the charge.—*Examiner.*

["It is said" by whom? By nobody but the Examiner. It will probably turn out, as usual, that the regiment which gave way, if any did, was from one of the two "States" and not from "the strip of land" which lies between them.—OBS.]

From Nassau.—CHARLESTON, June 26.—The British war steamer Racer arrived off the bar this morning, and communicated with the British consul. Nassau dates to the 18th have been received. The Bahama Herald says that on the 17th inst., the Orieto, said to be intended for a Confederate war steamer, while lying at Nassau awaiting her armament, was seized by order of the commander of the British steamer Greyhound, for some alleged breach of neutrality, and was sent in charge of British marines to Halifax, to await the decision of Admiral Milne.

News from Yankeeland.—PETERSBURG, June 26.—New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk dates to the 24th have been received here.

The National Tax Bill passed both Houses of Congress on the 23d. It taxes every thing, the list occupying several columns of the Herald. Among the articles we notice distilled spirits, manufactures, oils, paper, advertisements, gas, candles, tobacco, snuff, segars, iron, soap, screws, cloth, wine, leather, glue, coal, etc.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Reports say that 5,000 Federal troops, with gunboats and transports, leave Baton Rouge, Friday, for Vicksburg. Col. Slack, who still commands at Memphis, has issued an order requiring the Board of Aldermen, Mayor, Recorder, and all other city officials, to take the oath of allegiance in three days. Failing to do so, they will be arrested and treated as traitors.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A telegram from Cairo says that Gen. Hindman is among the prisoners taken at White River, Arkansas.

The N. Y. Herald says that Beauregard has gone to Richmond, and that strange rumors are afloat, the most important of which is that another reinforcement of Jackson is going on sufficient to enable him to sweep out again the Shenandoah Valley, and cross the Potomac this time and descend like an avalanche upon Washington through Maryland.

Gen. McDowell was badly injured at Manassas by a fall from his horse.

Steamers reached New York, Monday, with 684 additional sick and wounded.

Foreign exchange in New York is firmer. Sterling 118 a 118¾. American gold has advanced to 6¾ a 7¼. Government stocks heavy.

No election was allowed in Norfolk, Tuesday. The military Governor says that in consequence of late disorders and conflicts between the civil authorities and citizens, the functions of all civil officers are suspended until further orders, in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Vinegar! Vinegar! Vinegar!

By the barrel or at retail. For sale by

[36-3t] C. E. LEETE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1862.

THE GREAT BATTLE!—A GREAT VICTORY!

We have space this morning only to refer the reader to the particulars of the series of glorious events before Richmond. We give every item of interest that has come to hand, including—the latest—a dispatch of yesterday's date for which we are indebted to the characteristic courtesy of A. F. Crutchfield, Esq., of the Petersburg Express.

It will be seen that our noble North Carolina troops performed glorious deeds—deeds which their countrymen may be proud of for all time. They have extorted praise from even the prejudiced Richmond Examiner.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—When the full returns are received, thousands of dwellings will be filled with anguish of spirit for the "loved and lost." Into tens of thousands of souls will the iron enter. God pity and comfort the bereaved! Their husbands and sons and brothers have fallen in the path of duty—in defence of all that man holds dear.

So far we have only accounts of a few officers killed and wounded. Among them the only General officers are, our gallant North Carolinian, Gen. Pender, who was slightly wounded in the hand, and Gen. Elzy. Of other North Carolinians, the killed reported are Col. Campbell of Iredell, of the 7th; Capt. Jas. A. Wright of Wilmington, of the 1st, an accomplished gentleman and gallant officer, whom we mourn as a friend; Maj. Skinner of Chowan we believe, of the 1st; Lieut. Grandy; Lieut. Duncan C. Haywood of Raleigh (son of the late Senator Haywood,) of the 7th.

Of wounded, we have Major Benj. R. Huske of this town of the 48th, struck by a ball in the foot, on Wednesday. Lieut. John H. Anderson, also of this town, and of the same Reg't, in fleshy part of the leg, same day. Col Jas. H. Lane, of the 28th, (formerly of the Bethel Reg't,) severely, and will probably lose an arm. Maj. Edward Savage of Wilmington, of the 3d, in the hand, not seriously. Capt. Benj. R Moore of Salisbury, Adj't of the 16th Reg't, painfully but not dangerously in the thigh. Col. Stokes of Wilkes, of the 1st, badly wounded in the leg. Lieut. Col. John A. McDowell of Bladen, also of the 1st, badly wounded in the shoulder. Col. Riddick of Gates, of the 34th, in the leg. Adj't Riddick, also of the 34th, severely. Maj. Hammerskold, contusion. Capt. W. A. Blount, aid to Gen. Branch, shot through the arm.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—See the news in another column. Lincolndom is near "the end of its row."

COL. VANCE.—A gentleman of distinction in the affairs of State has furnished us with the following interesting particulars of the career of this gentleman. And we have his assurance, which may be implicitly relied on, that those facts not of his own personal knowledge are obtained from a source in our opinion as thoroughly and accurately informed about local and personal history in North Carolina as any man that ever lived in the State:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COL. ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

Messrs. Editors:—I very much approve your determination to support for the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of North Carolina, Col. Zeb. B. Vance of Buncombe. From intimate acquaintance I know he possesses uncommon gifts and has had abundant opportunities for improving them.

His natural gifts are great quickness of perception, mother-wit and common sense to a remarkable degree, a fine mind, great energy and readiness of resources, and above all a genial disposition and an honest and kind heart. He is a self-made man. He inherited little more than a good library, but that library he used to great advantage. I first knew him a boy of sixteen, and was astonished at his accurate knowledge of the English Classics. He finished his education at the University of North Carolina, where he attained the first distinction in his studies, being especially eminent in the department of Constitutional Law. After leaving College he obtained licence to practice law, and soon had a fine practice at the bar. He served as member of the General Assembly from Buncombe, and afterwards, a vacancy occurring in the Mountain district by the elevation of Gen. Clingman to the U. S. Senate, Col. Vance was induced to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, being opposed by the Hon W. W. Avery. As Gen. Clingman had carried the District by about two thousand majority, and his influence was in Col. Avery's favor, many thought it the merest folly for Col. Vance to oppose the manifest sentiment of the people. The result showed the accuracy of Vance's judgment and his hold on the affections of the mountaineers, for he defeated Avery by over two thousand majority. And the following year Col. David Coleman was vanquished by a similar majority. The ability, mental resource, eloquence, humor and presence of mind exhibited by Col. Vance in these contests with powerful champions, have given him high reputation as an orator.

The course of Col. Vance in Congress was eminently conservative. He labored hard to stay the tide of Northern fanaticism and he carefully refrained from language calculated to stir up sectional feeling. But when the Northern President overstepped the bounds of the Constitution, refused all efforts by our wisest and best men for conciliation, and called for troops from North Carolina to make war on the rights of the South, Vance's voice was for prompt and earnest resistance in arms. If Andy Johnson and Horace Maynard had taken counsel of Vance, their names would not now be infamous, and East Tennessee would not be a thorn in the side of the Confederacy.

Not content with raising his voice for war, whilst most of the prominent politicians were cringing around Gov. Ellis and Col. Winslow of the Military Board, begging for office, Col Vance volunteered as a private in the Rough and Ready Guards. That Company made him its Captain, and long before the aforesaid hungry patriots had wormed themselves into the public crib, he was serving his country in the hot and unhealthy country near Norfolk. But his merits were not forgotten. He was soon, though absent at the time, elected Colonel of the 26th Reg't of Volunteers, easily defeating, I am told, L. O'B. Branch, then Colonel of the Commissary department; but it was not many days before Col. Branch of the Commissary department was appointed Colonel of a Regiment by Gov Clark, and then by the President Brigadier General, and Vance placed under him!! The duties of these various stations Col. Vance fulfilled to the satisfaction of all except one or two partizan editors—to their satisfaction until it was discovered he would oppose their schemes of making Johnston Governor. Few men better combine the three qualities laid down by Jefferson as necessary to a faithful public servant, industry, capacity, integrity, than Col Vance. Few men have had finer opportunities of learning the duties of a Governor in these trying times. He is a Statesman and can conduct the affairs of State—he is a Soldier and can conduct the affairs of the Camp.

Some men, Messrs. Editors, believe in the stock of men, as in the stock of horses. I will therefore mention that no one in the State can boast of a prouder lineage than Col. Vance. His grand-father by his mother's side was Zebulon Baird, from whom he inherits his name. Col. Baird was one of the best citizens of Buncombe, honored and respected all his days—served for many years as a member of the General Assembly from Buncombe. His grand-father by his father's side was Col. David Vance, a Revolutionary hero, who fought at King's Mountain, where he is said to have lost an eye. After the Revolutionary war he was without interruption Clerk of the Superior Court of Buncombe until his death in 1812. No man was his superior in accuracy in business, strict discharge of duty, genial temper, hospitality, integrity and piety. He was moreover noted for his quick wit, humor and appreciation of a good joke. The late Judge Cameron, an uncommonly good judge of character, always had him in particular regard and sought his company, when discharging official duties as Judge in the mountain region. Col. Vance's father, likewise named David, was a man of high character and intelligence, and an excellent neighbor. He preferred the quiet walks of life, never engaging in politics. It was Col. Vance's uncle, Robert, who was member of Congress from the Mountain District, and who fell in a duel at the hands of Hon. Sam. P. Carson. He was a man of rare promise and very popular. He left his valuable library to the town of Asheville.

I mention the above facts as your readers may desire to know something of the history of the next Governor of North Carolina. * *

UNNECESSARY BITTERNESS.—It seems to us that there is no occasion for any unkindness or abuse, not to say bitterness, in the contest for Governor of this State. Yet there is manifested on both sides a good deal of the worst temper about it; and one paper arraigns Col. Vance as "the organ of a rigidly prescriptive party," simply because one of his friends is accused of having exhibited a proscriptive tendency. To show that this is unjust and wrong, it is only necessary to cite what a paper friendly to Col Johnston says, as follows:—

"We shall expect soon to hear that the Standard's ally at Newbern had nominated Col. Vance, and that Burnside's soldiers will vote for him, in consideration of the important services which the Standard is rendering to the Northern government in dividing the people of North Carolina, and waging party warfare, at a time when they should be united in defending the soil against a hateful enemy."

Can any thing beat that in the way of intolerance and injustice? A gallant gentleman abandons a high position at home, goes into the field and exposes himself to the dangers of capture or death by yankee hands, and the people are coolly told to expect the yankees to nominate and vote for him for Governor! And this, not because of any thing that *he* has said or done, but on account of what *another* has said. "Let every tub stand on its own bottom." If Col. Vance has said or done aught that is wrong or unpatriotic, let him suffer the penalty; but lay not to his charge the sayings of other people, good or bad. The Greensborough Patriot puts this in a strong light as follows:

"Col. Vance is declared Holden's candidate; some article or articles in Holden's paper are copied and commented upon by a Yankee paper, published at Newbern, called the Progress. Consequently Holden is an abolitionist, and as Holden is for Vance, he, Vance, must be an abolitionist also, and wanting in loyalty to the Confederacy. Here is the juggling that tends to do harm, that ought to be scorned and put down.

"If we recollect correctly this same lying Yankee paper said some time ago, in substance, that Governor Clark was ready and disposed to have North Carolina return to the old Union, and so were at least half the Convention. Was this true? Is Gov. Clark an abolitionist? Is he wanting in loyalty to our cause? Would it be honorable, or fair, in this way to disparage and injure him? Would it be honorable or fair to attempt such a juggle?"

"Mr. Holden was not by many the first to express his preference for Col. Vance, as is well known, and yet Vance is falsely styled Holden's candidate. Here is another trick. Vance is the candidate of a multitude of people, and would have been their candidate, had the Standard and all the other Editors in the State opposed him."

As to "a rigidly proscriptive party," we would be sorry indeed to find one more so than the party now in power, whose leaders are supporting Col. Johnston, and whose organ he is, according to the above idea of organship. We shall hope that the good old State will weather all storms, whether Vance or Johnston be elected; and therefore, while we have a most decided preference, we do not intend ourselves to become excited about the election, and beg that other people will not.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The President and Directors of this Company have ordered a survey to be made forthwith of a line for the extension of this road from the Coalfields to Thomasville, on the N. C. road, and with a view to its further extension to the valley of the Yadkin. This movement at the present time is the result of a proposal by enterprising gentlemen in the up country to take contracts for grading the road, partly in stock and partly in State bonds which are pledged to the aid of the work as fast as graded.

A GENEROUS CONFIDENCE.—Read the excellent article from the Richmond Enquirer, headed "Public Confidence—Our Leaders." It expresses very forcibly the views which have governed our course towards the Administration and its Generals, who, though not of our choice, are entitled to our support while engaged in this war with a malignant enemy.

COL. VANCE'S PROPOSED LEGION.—The Raleigh Standard says,—

"Forty companies were tendered to Col. Vance. He accepted thirty—all he was entitled to in his Legion. Acting under authority, he appointed Kittrell's Springs as the place of rendezvous; but as soon as he was generally spoken of for Governor, those in authority commenced to embarrass him in his efforts to raise his Legion, and it seems now that it is broken up. He was refused a furlough, which he was obliged to have, in order to visit Kittrell's to attend to his Legion. We know these things to be so."

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—A story is telegraphed from the South that Count Mercier had engaged passage for Europe in the next steamer after Lord Lyons' departure. A Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati papers of the 16th is given as authority. We find the same dispatch in the New York Express of the 4th inst., and the present story is probably a revival of that, which was incorrect.

CONDITION OF LINCOLNDOM.—There are several inconsistencies between existing facts and yankee assertions, that are worthy of special note at present. Besides that which, as we heard by late European accounts, struck Europe with astonishment and set the papers to work to find an explanation, viz: that Lincoln was calling lustily upon the State Governors for more troops while asserting that "the rebellion was on its last legs," we now see that on Monday last, 23d, gold was selling in New York at a premium of 6¾ to 7½ per cent., with large shipments to Europe; foreign exchange at a premium of 18 to 18½, and firmer at that; whilst government stocks were heavy, and large amounts of them coming from Europe for sale. These are significant facts, indicating, that with all the yankee advantages of free trade with all the world, their finances, "the sinews of war," are getting in a critical state.

RELEASE OF SURGEONS.—Heretofore Surgeons in either army, taken prisoners, have been held as such, or discharged on parole, and of course not allowed to continue their services in the army. This is not according to the usages of civilized nations, but it was the will of the yankee nation. Gen. Jackson, however, discharged unconditionally all the Surgeons taken by him at Front Royal, &c., and this has led to the adoption of discharges as the rule of both armies. Notice of this fact is given by the War Department at Richmond, and all Confederate medical officers now on parole are notified of their discharge.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—The War Department at Richmond has given notice of the establishment of a General Intelligence office, to enable the friends of the sick and wounded to find them out, and to facilitate communication with persons in the army. Military Commanders and Surgeons will afford all the means in their power to promote the ends of its establishment. Mr. Wm. A. Crocker is placed at the head of this office.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Fayetteville and the Bank of Clarendon, 5 per cent each. See advertisements.

The Bank of Washington 3½ per cent.

RARE.—A lady recently arrived from New York, where she was taken as a captive, has kindly handed us a N. Y. Express of the 4th inst. and a Baltimore News Sheet of the 16th. We find a good many curious things in them, and make an extract or two elsewhere.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of $200 from Mr. David Murphy for the Richmond Hospitals.

The Association having taken a contract for furnishing shirts and drawers to the Confederate Government, the ladies are prepared to furnish employment to seamstresses desiring work. The price that will be paid for making shirts is 30 cts each; for making drawers 25 cts each.

Yankee Raid.—The yankee gunboats made an excursion up the Appomatox on Thursday night. They shelled the woods, killing some artillery horses, wounding two of our artillerymen, and destroying a number of houses.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE!

The Enquirer and Examiner this morning have most important foreign news, received late on Friday night in the N. Y. Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer of the 25th. We copy all that they reprint:—

From the New York Herald, 25th instant.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN THE U. STATES.

The intelligence from Europe by the Arabia, published by telegraph from Halifax in our columns to-day, is of the highest importance. It foreshadows the intention of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation with England, to interpose by an armed intervention in the American war, in order to put a stop to it and to enforce peace on the basis of a separation between the North and the South. Taken in connection with the visit of Count Persigny to London, with an article in the Paris Constitutionnel, with the tone of the English press and Parliament, and with the fact of the invasion of Mexico, for the avowed purpose of changing its institutions and subverting its present government, the news is of a most startling character. The same pretence set forth in the Spanish Cortes by Calderon Collantes for intervention in Mexico—namely, to "prevent a fratricidal war"—is held out to the ear of humanity and civilization for intervention in the U. S. But cotton and tobacco, and hostility to free institutions, are at the bottom of British and French philanthropy. The London Times, of the 11th inst. raves about promised cotton, and takes no comfort in our capture of New Orleans. Their ruined commerce and manufactures, and the revolutionary tendency of their own population in consequence of prolonged distress, are the real incentives to the action of the powers of Western Europe, and not any sympathy for the sufferings of humanity in the New World.

The English journals and the English nobility in both houses of Parliament affect to be greatly shocked at the course of Gen. Butler in New Orleans. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, stigmatizes it as "infamous," and such that an Englishman should blush for the Anglo-Saxon race. Earl Russell on the same night denounces it in the House of Lords, while Earl Carnarvon says "it is without a precedent in the annals of war." [The Herald here cites numerous cases of British cruelty in former Wars.]

The real meaning of the mock humanity of Palmerston, Russell and the other British statesmen is, that they desire to inflame the public mind of England and all Europe against the U. S., and to prepare the way for that intervention which Earl Russell intimates is only a question of time on the part of the British Government. The London Post, its organ, says, "the difficulties in the way of the reconstruction of the American Union are insurmountable." The London Herald, organ of the opposition, asks, "How long is America to be indulged and Europe to endure?" The Paris correspondent of some of the English papers asserts that "Napoleon is assured of the co operation of England in his schemes of intervention in the U S; that mediation has been resolved upon; that simultaneous propositions will be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that in the case of refusal, either by the North or South, the two powers will impose peace on the belligerents by force of arms." But we rather think, as intimated by Earl Russell and by the Manchester Guardian, that the programme is to let France, for the present, go forward alone, as in the case of Mexico, and that if necessary England and Spain will come to her rescue.

But the U. S. will know how to deal with these powers should they attempt to interfere in her domestic concerns. We will soon have an army of three-quarters of a million of men disengaged after the suppression of the rebellion, and a fleet of iron clad vessels which will sweep the combined navies of France, England and Spain from the face of the ocean; nor will we ever lay down our arms till we wipe out every vestige of foreign sway in the New World. Meantime we call upon Congress to pronounce against the infamous scheme of the European powers to break up the republics of America and erect out of their debris monarchical systems extending from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 13th of June, Earl Carnarvon called attention to Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms, as without precedent in the annals of war, and asked if the government had information of its authenticity, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which, and the time at which, it was offered; but he trusted the government was in a position to give the subject favorable consideration.

Earl Russell said that, from Lord Lyons' dispatches, the government believed the proclamation was authentic; but with respect to any action of the U. S. Government in the way of approval or disapproval they had no information. Lord Lyons had made no representations to the American Government on the subject, and he did not appear to have any official information concerning the proclamation upon which he could do so. For his own part, he (Earl Russell) hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to it, and disavow it. The proclamation was important to the whole world. The usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character. He thought that such a proclamation, addressed to a force that had just captured a hostile city, was likely to lead to great brutality. He thought there was no defence for this proclamation, and he sincerely hoped the American Government would disavow it.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Walsh made enquiry as to the authenticity of Gen. Butler's proclamation, which he denounced as repugnant to the feelings of the nineteenth century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fussing or meddling interference with the affairs of foreign states, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were being continually read to foreign Powers by Her Majesty's Government. This, however was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a General of the U. S. repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of the Government to protest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against outrage so wicked, so inexcusable, and so useless.

Lord Palmerston [British Premier] thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. [Cheers.] *It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous.* [Cheers.] An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization one might have regretted it, but would not have been surprised. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had raised himself to the rank of a general—was a subject not less of astonishment than pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the U. S. would not, as soon as they had notice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch yesterday from Lord Lyons enclosing a copy of the proclamation of Gen. Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order of Gen. Butler. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With regard to the course that the government might think fit to take, that is a matter for their discussion; but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not show the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr. Gregory.

The London Post of June 11 denounces, in the strongest terms, the proclamation of Gen Butler relative to the ladies of New Orleans. It regards it as the greatest insult that could be offered to the Federal army, and thinks the government is bound to recall Gen. Butler and have him court martialed. Such an act as that of Butler's, says the Post, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale, finally and decisively, in favor of the Confederate cause.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily "News" says it is affirmed that France has determined to ask England to join in mediation, which would be refused just at this juncture.

Other correspondents (says the Enquirer) speak as if France was already assured of the co-operation of England in her schemes for intervention. It says that after two discussions in the French ministerial councils, one of which was held yesterday, within a few hours of the Emperor's departure for Fontainbleau, mediation was resolved upon, and that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France at Richmond and Washington, and that in case of their refusal, either by the North or South, the two powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Madison Court House, Va. June 17th, Mr. Jas. Maldin, of the Bladen Guards, 18th N. C. Reg't.

At Fort Fisher, N. C., on Thursday, 12th of June, WILLIAM JOHN McLAUCHLIN, of Robeson county, son of Duncan McLauchlin, dec'd., aged 23 years, 4 months. He was, (his Captain writes us,) a correct and upright man. The deceased was a private in "Starr's Light Battery."

At Fort Fisher, on the 22d inst., Sergeant Jenkin J. Perry, of the "Bladen Stars."

☞ The pressure of news this morning obliges us to defer "Tributes of Respect" to Maj. E. J. Christian and other soldiers, and several other communications.

THE BATTLE AT RICHMOND.

In the preceding page are as full details as have reached us of the fight near Richmond on Wednesday and Thursday. We annex such reports as the latest Richmond papers bring us of the fighting since. God be thanked, the tide of success yet runs unchecked in our favor!

RICHMOND, June 28.—We are without the information we expected this morning of operations yesterday. The authorities exclude all reporters and afford no intelligence to the press. We only know that the fight was resumed before day on the other side of the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville, and that by night the enemy had been driven southward down the Chickahominy a distance of 3 or 4 miles. The firing whenever they stood their ground was heavy, but this generally was not for long periods. Their falling back was for the most part orderly, and they succeeded in getting off most of their artillery as well as the greater part of their dead and wounded. Some 6 or 8 pieces of artillery were wrested from them, and the usual amount of small arms, knapsacks, overcoats, &c., were found strewn along the line of their retreat.

Our forces engaged yesterday were divisions under the command of Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, and the two Hills. The casualties are not believed to be heavy, though quite a number of wounded have been brought to this city. To-day will probably witness a general and decisive battle. We have no fear of the result.—*Whig.*

The splendid contest of Thursday afternoon, which resulted in the wresting, by Gen A. P. Hill's division, of Mechanicsville, though without decisive results, except the possessing of the place, served to attract the attention of McClellan from a movement in his rear which overwhelmed him.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the grand *coup de main* of Gen. T. J. Jackson was accomplished. With his army, which failed to get into position the previous evening, he, fresh from the fields of exploits in the Valley, came down the Chickahominy on the right flank of McClellan's army, to Coal Harbor, in the enemy's rear, and put his front upon it at Old Church. The enemy had fallen back still further during the night, and Hill's and Longstreet's divisions pressed him in front and left flank early yesterday morning. Thus, by a strategy unparalleled for its brilliancy, was McClellan circumvented. Up to this writing we have no accounts of the battle that has been progressing that would justify particulars, but McClellan and his main army was reported retreating down the Chickahominy, bearing off from Stonewall's guns in the direction of West Point, where the gunboats were lying ready to cover him.

It was 6 o'clock when the enemy gave way, leaving their last breastwork battery of 18 guns, which was their best, mounting heavy siege guns. McClellan retired, burning up his stores at the depots of his lines.

The retreat and the pursuit of the Confederate army, has moved our base of information concerning the fight, which, we learn, was kept up at intervals with great severity; but, through the kindness of an officer from our lines, we have been supplied with a very intelligent pencil diagram, furnishing the positions of the retreating and pursuing forces.

Jackson's army was represented as moving down considerably this side of the Pamunkey for a trussel bridge spanning it at the railroad, with the intention of outstripping McClellan, whose forces were making for the same bridge to secure it as a crossing before it was seized or burned by Jackson. Gens Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's and D. H. Hill's divisions were pressing hard upon McClellan's rear, while Magruder and Huger, on the Chickahominy, held our right wing in the direction of New Bridge with a portion of the enemy in front of them. This was the supposed situation of the armies up to yesterday afternoon. As regards the battle, or series of battles, that closed the eventful day we have little that is reliable. So, too, of our loss and that of the enemy, but it has been heavy—that on the enemy's side very great; but we will not venture on figures. It appears to be conceded that the enemy successfully withdrew their forces from the position held by them on Thursday night, after the capture of Mechanicsville, leaving behind, as a blind, some skirmishers and a battery, which, when charged upon by the advance yesterday morning at daylight, was found to be empty of men and guns. A pursuit of three hours brought our forces upon a formidable battery of thirteen guns at Gaines' Mill, near the New Kent road. Here occurred our heaviest loss. The breastworks were situated on a bluff, across a mill-dam, canal and swamp, with rifle pits in front. Our troops charged through and over all with a valour and determination that swept everything, clearing rifle pits and battery at the point of the bayonet. The troops that did this splendid act of gallantry were from North Carolina—the brigade of Gen. Pender. This was accomplished through terrific volleys of musketry, shell, round shot, grape and canister, that piled the ground with the valorous dead and wounded.

We hear it said that McClellan's retreat was conducted in good order, and that the enemy carried forward all their dead and wounded. It was said few prisoners were taken; however that may be, but few have arrived in Richmond. As far as our limited knowledge extends this moment, there is a very fortunate lack of general and commissioned officers killed. The light batteries suffered severely.

Later—The action becomes General—The Situation of the two Armies at night.—We learn from Major John M. Daniel, of the General's staff, serving with Gen. Hill in these battles, and who, about 4 o'clock last evening, was obliged to leave the field in consequence of having had his right arm shattered by a Minie ball, that at the time he left the field Hill's division, which had been engaged the whole day, and victorious throughout, was engaged in a terrific battle near New Coal Harbour, and were overmatched by large masses of the enemy. Just as the Major was wounded several large bodies of troops were appearing on the field, which were supposed to be reinforcements under Jackson.

Later accounts brought from the field of battle are deeply interesting. The reinforcements were troops of Longstreet's division. Gen. Jackson was engaged on Gen. Hill's left during the day, but was also in time to join the general engagement which ensued about five o'clock in the evening.

At this hour the action became general for the first time on the Richmond lines. No such collision of numbers has yet occurred in the history of the war. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged with an equal, if not superior, force of the enemy. The scenery of the battle field is described as awfully sublime, and its sights of carnage as exceeding in ghastliness the worst imaginations of the horrors of war.

Nightfall has caused an intermission of the terrible conflict. From the best and most reliable information we can obtain the field was undecided, when the action was intermitted to be resumed this morning.

The field of the imposing battle, on which the grandest fortunes ever contested await decision, is about twelve miles from the city of Richmond.

The enemy's retreat was certainly not a rout, as it has been described on the street corners. He left his ground at leisure, carrying off all his dead and wounded, leaving no marks of disorder on the route of his retreat but such as are incidental, of course, to the movements of large masses.

There is occasion to apprehend that McClellan, in falling back on his present line of defence, has improved his position. The advantages of his present position are mainly artificial, but they are considered important and serious, although he gave up yesterday several positions of great natural advantage, especially that at Mechanicsville, upon which he had expended every resource to make it impregnable.

It is impossible to estimate the loss in yesterday's engagement. The only statements we can get of the casualties of the terrific battle of the evening are vague and ghastly messages that "the ground is covered with dead." The spirits of our troops are undiminished. There was no straggling but from excessive fatigue. The issue, which is yet undecided, is solemnly entrusted to the valour of our troops and the providence of Almighty God.—*Examiner.*

Our forces having driven the enemy from his rifle pits and batteries on the right of his position, about Mechanicsville, on Thursday, pursued their success with redoubled vigor and gallantry on yesterday. Fire was opened at the earliest hour of dawn, and the enemy, now almost driven back to the base of his lines, commenced to retreat slowly about 8 o'clock. The pursuit was conducted with skill and impetuosity, and the enemy suffered severely on all sides. All of the enemy's dead and wounded on the previous day, with few exceptions had been carried off; and they managed to remove also a large number from the field in this running engagement. As they retired, they set fire to immense quantities of their commissary stores, spiked their cannon, destroyed tents and smashed up all the wagons they could not run off. Our forces captured several fine batteries, consisting in all of 18 rifled cannon, and several minor pieces of artillery. A portion of them were spiked and reached the city in the afternoon, to undergo repair and restoration. About ten o'clock, the pursuit ceased for the time and the battle raged until late in the evening. The enemy had now fallen back upon his strongest position, and fought with desperation. When night came on the firing on both sides was discontinued, and the burial of the dead and the care of the wounded occupied the attention of our victorious army.

The regiments which seem to have suffered the most in the three days' engagements, were the 14th and 44th North Carolina, the 4th and 19th Georgia and the 1st Louisiana. The Virginia troops suffered severely. About 500 wounded reached the city yesterday, and nearly as many more, from the battle of yesterday alone, which will conclude the list up to last night, will be brought in to day. Our killed numbers about 300. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is estimated at between 3000 and 4000 men, besides about $1,000,000 of stores destroyed and several batteries lost.

An interesting incident occurred in the Pamunkey, on Thursday. A raft battery, protected with iron sides, was annoying our troops in that direction, when a regiment of sharpshooters was detailed to capture it. They proceeded to the brow of a hill immediately commanding the battery, and opened fire down into it. About a dozen Yankees were killed and wounded by the volley, a shock which took them so much by surprise that they concluded to give up; so, hoisting a shirt out upon a pole, the survivors sung out "We surrender!" Our sharpshooters took possession, and sent the craft to the bottom of the river.

The advantage to us, so far, is materially unimportant, but the prestige which it adds to the lustre of our arms, is most cheering. The men are inspired with an elation which has impressed them with a sentiment of invincibility. They look upon the issue of the fight with that presentiment of success which only a heart nerved by the consciousness of a noble purpose can feel.

Very Latest.—At 12 o'clock last night we conversed with an Aid to one of our Generals, who informs us that we have driven the Yankees from all of their strong positions, taken a large number of prisoners, a great many cannon, &c.

At one time during the day the Yankees gained an advantageous position, and were compelling the falling back of our forces, when Gen. Longstreet's Division was ordered up. The gallant men of this division went in with a yell, and drove the yankees into the Chickahominy at the point of the bayonet without firing a shot.

McClellan is now represented as holding an awkward position, being almost completely hemmed in. His telegraphic wires have all been cut, and the railroad doubtless torn up before this. In answer to an enquiry, "if there was no way of McClellan getting to his gunboats," our informant replied: "None under Heaven, that he could see, except with his *balloon!*" In short, the fight of yesterday was a glorious victory. The fight will doubtless be re-commenced this morning at an early hour.—*Enquirer.*

The Dispatch has failed to arrive. It summed up the day's fighting: The enemy driven 6 miles; beaten twice in their fight, with a loss of 8 or 10 batteries and 30 pieces of [light] artillery.

GENERAL LEE'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS, June 27.

To His Excellency President Davis:—Mr. President—Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted to us, it is my pleasing task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day. The enemy was this morning driven from his strong positions behind Beaver Dam Creek, pursued to that behind Powhite Creek, and finally, after a severe contest, of four hours, entirely repulsed from the battle-field. Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROBT. E. LEE.

The Battle Continued on Saturday!

CONFEDERATE ARMS STILL VICTORIOUS!

[BY TELEGRAPH FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.]

PETERSBURG, June 29.—*Editors Observer, Fayetteville:* The great battle raged with scarcely any intermission up to 4½ o'clock Saturday, since which time McClellan has offered us no regular front of battle.

We have driven the enemy 11 miles, taking fortifications considered impregnable, always at the point of the bayonet. Several thousand prisoners reached Richmond yesterday, among them Generals Reynolds, Saunders and Rankin, and over 100 commissioned officers.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Gens. Jackson, Hill and Longstreet were in McClellan's rear, having possession of the York River railroad, and guarding every avenue of escape. It is the general impression that McClellan will be forced to capitulate.

All accounts agree that the yankee army is discomfited if not routed, and can make no more show of effective fighting.

The gallantry of the Southern troops was never surpassed in the world's history, and the North Carolinians have immortalized themselves.

Gen Lee in command telegraphs the President as to Friday's fight that our victory was most complete. Loss of men and officers very great. Gen. Elzy it is feared is mortally wounded; Col. Wheat of New Orleans killed; Col. Lamar reported killed; Col. Lane, 28th N. C., lost an arm. C.

[The number of prisoners taken is variously stated at 2000, 3600 and 10,000, the last number being that given by the route agent who arrived at Raleigh yesterday evening from Weldon. He also reported that the yankees were shelling Drury's Bluff yesterday.]

The following dispatch was rec'd in Raleigh yesterday:

RICHMOND, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday. Magruder's and Huger's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy, where it is understood McClellan was, yesterday, moving large bodies of troops. A renewal of the contest was expected this morning. Two Regiments of Magruder's Division, the 7th and 8th Georgia, suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near Seven Pines, defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. The casualties of the two Regiments about 200. There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his source of supplies is effectually cut off.

Firing at New Inlet—Vessel Ashore.—This morning, before day, the British steamer "Modern Greece," loaded exclusively with arms and munitions of war, ran in towards New Inlet and got aground about three fourths of a mile East (seaward) from Fort Fisher. She draws fifteen feet water. The officers and crew are ashore.

Two of the enemy's blockading vessels are firing into her with the view of blowing her up. Major Hedrick, commanding Fort Fisher, has fired into her to wet the powder, so as to prevent the enemy's shells from exploding it. Their attempts to do so have so far failed. It is believed that a portion of the cargo can be saved. All will be saved if possible.—*Wilmington Journal, 27th.*

Yankees at Little River, S. C.—The Wilmington Journal gives the particulars of a visit by a yankee steamer to Little River Inlet, and the landing of about 100 men, who burned two schooners, two warehouses, a dwelling, about 60 bales of cotton, 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 bushels salt, &c. They could induce only two negroes to go off with them. The others refused.

Schooner Burnt.—On Monday last the schooner Emily, attempting to run the blockade, was cut off by blockaders and captured. While under charge of the Federals she was fired on from Caswell, set fire to and destroyed. She was from Nassau, laden with salt, coffee, &c.

The British Steamer "Modern Greece," reported ashore in yesterday's paper, lies only 200 yards from the beach. Col. Leaventhorpe has already got out and landed a large quantity of arms, &c. If the weather continues favorable during the day, he thinks he will be able to save all the cargo, and the vessel also. She lies under the protection of the guns of Fort Fisher.

Wilmington Journal, 28th.

From Vicksburg.—AUGUSTA, June 27.—The Jackson Mississippian of the 23d says that Porter's mortar fleet was repulsed at Grand Gulf by light batteries.

The enemy opened on Vicksburg, Saturday, for one hour. No injury is reported.

From New Orleans.—AUGUSTA, June 27.—Gen. B. F. Butler has had a sharp correspondence with the British, French and Greek Consuls relative to some sugar seized belonging to subjects of those countries, and to the oaths required of aliens. His language was coarse and pointed.

From Florida.—SAVANNAH, June 27.—A despatch to the Republican, dated [illegible], Fla., 26th says Information, considered reliable, has been received that British vessels are now blockading the Port of St. Augustine, cutting off all supplies bound for the Yankees. A Lincoln transport, attempting to enter was captured. The Federal troops at St. Augustine were in a starving condition, and were preparing to march across the country to St. Johns. It is also reported that British war vessels are blockading the mouth of St. John's river.

From Tennessee.—KNOXVILLE, June 25.—The enemy advanced to Tazewell from Cumberland Gap, in order to feel the strength of our forces. After a skirmish they re-crossed Powell's River and returned to Cumberland Gap.

Chattanooga is considered impregnable since the addition of the 32 pounder batteries, which has just been made.

MARRIED,

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. David Frierson, Mr WILLIAM CADE, of this vicinity, and Miss MARY E CUNNINGHAM, daughter of Joseph Cunningham of Marion District, S. C.

DIED,

In this town, on the 27th inst., ELBERT FRANCIS, infant son of G F Webster.

Also, on the 28th inst., WILLIAM HENRY, son of Wm. P. and Mary Wemyss, aged 1 year 2 months and 15 days.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., Mr. OWEN L FILLYAW, in the 51st year of his age.

In Sampson county N. C., after a lingering illness of 26 months, Mrs REBECCA MELVIN, consort of Dan'l Melvin, in the 65th year of her age. She was a consistent member of the M E Church for 35 years.

Presbyterian please copy.

At Mountain Island, Gaston county, on the 6th of the present month, JOHN WEBSTER TATE, second son of T. R. Tate, Esq. in the 24th year of his age.

Bank of Fayetteville,
25TH JUNE, 1862.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi annual Dividend of 5 per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next.

38 2t] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,
JUNE 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND No. 13, of 5 per cent. payable on the 2d July next.

38-2t] J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 30.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—Retailing at 15.
Bacon 34.
Beeswax 22½ cts.
Corn—In demand at 1 80.
Cotton—11½ offered to-day.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 4-4 Shirtings 21.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts
Candles—Fayetteville mould 50
Flour—Family 14 50, Super 14 25.
Hides—Dry 27 to 30; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
N. O. Molasses 2 25 by retail.
Nails—$20 to $21 per keg.
Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—5 to 5½ cts. by the cask.
Sugars—30 to 35 by retail.
Salt—Sound 8 50 for 50 lbs.
Spirits—Peach Brandy 4 50; N. C. Apple 4 00; N. C. Whiskey $3.
Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 22½.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Wool—None in market.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

☞ **The friends of WM. B. WRIGHT**, Esq., desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.

June 30. 38te

For the Senate.

WE announce DAVID McNEILL, Esq. a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. VOTERS.

June 24, 1862. 37-ite

For the House of Commons.

THE friends of Dr. JOHN McCORMICK, of Harnett County, will support him at the next August election for a seat in the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 18, 1862. 35-itepd

☞ **We are authorised to** announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 19, 1862. 35-tEpd

☞ **Having been solicited** by many friends of Cumberland and Harnett, I have concluded to submit my name to be voted for as a COMMONER for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett. I shall not canvass the Districts, but if elected, I will use my best exertions to legislate faithfully for my constituents, for the State, and for the Southern Confederacy.

ALFRED JACKSON.

June 20. 36itEpd

☞ **In accordance with a** custom heretofore established between the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, allowing two Commoners to Harnett, and the Senator and one Commoner to Cumberland, many Voters in Harnett have solicited NEILL McKAY, Esq., to become a candidate, as one of the Commoners from Harnett; and believing him to be entirely acceptable to the people of Harnett, would ask for him the support of their fellow citizens of Cumberland. MANY VOTERS.

June 19. 35-13tpd

☞ **We are authorized to** announce R. JAMES POWELL of the 52d Reg't N. C. Troops, a candidate to represent Richmond County in the lower House of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

June 30. 38te

House of Commons---Bladen County.

COL. NEILL KELLY is a candidate to represent the County of Bladen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

June 18. 36*tepd

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

May 31, 1862. 30-te

To the Voters of the Senatorial District, composed of the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus:

BY the request of friends, I announce myself a Candidate to represent this District in the next Legislature. Should you honor me with an Election I can only promise to make you an independent, careful and faithful representative, on all occasions to be found in my place, and to be carefully and faithfully guarding your interest and the interest of the District. To the Soldiers of this District who are away from your homes, who have gone forth to give your best heart's blood to maintain our independence and protect our homes: to you I promise, whatever will tend to your comfort, happiness or interest, shall receive my whole attention, and if by my votes your condition can be bettered in any way it shall be done. As I neither have time nor the inclination to canvass the District, I leave it to the voters to decide as they may think best.

Yours truly, THO. J. JONES.

June 27. 38*4tpd

NOTICE.

K. H. WORTHY, present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in Moore County, for the next term.

June 9, 1862. 32tf

GREAT VANCE MEETING IN LUMBERTON, on the 4th day of July next!!!

THE friends of Col. VANCE are earnestly requested to meet at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th July next. Let all attend. CONSERVATIVE.

June 25, 1862. 37 2t

NOTICE.

OWING to the high price of Flour, Bread will be sold from this date at ten cents per loaf.

Mrs. M. BANKS.

June 30. 1t

LOST,

ON Friday afternoon, between the residence of Dr. McSwain on Mumford street, and the Presbyterian Church, a HAIR BREASTPIN, with a heart of hair pierced by a golden arrow, suspended to it. The above breastpin is especially valued as being the hair of a deceased relative, and the finder will confer a favor and be liberally rewarded by returning it to

Dr. McSWAIN.

June 30. 1t

WANTED,

A GIRL 13 or 14 years of age, for a nurse. Apply at POST OFFICE.

June 30. 38tf

TO CONSCRIPTS.

TWO substitutes for the war can be furnished on application to JOHN H. COOK.

June 30. 38 3t

To Refugees.

Up-Country Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my house and lots in the town of Carthage, 42 miles above Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. The premises consist of four town lots with 10 acres of land attached, in a most retired and desirable part of the town. The Dwelling is two story, with seven fire places, the out-buildings convenient and in good condition. The yards are level, with beautiful soil and shade trees, native oak and aspen. Two large gardens are also on the premises, the one used exclusively for vegetables, the other for fruits; the latter contain several large and heavy-bearing Scuppernong and other grape vines, besides the Bartlett and other delicious kinds of Pears, Cherries, Quinces, &c. &c. The village is proverbial for its healthfulness and good water, as well as for the variety and excellence of the Fruits, Vegetables and other products raised in the surrounding county. Persons in disagreeable proximity to the yankees may purchase a cheap and desirable residence by applying soon. C DOWD.

Carthage, June 28, 1862. 38-3tpd

Wooden Stirrups.

THE subscribers are making a strong wooden stirrup, which may be had at Joseph Utley's Store. Try them! MARSPEACE & McRAE.

June 26, 1862. 37-6tpd

A COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, }
June 17, 1862. }

Gentlemen: My attention has just been called to the following dispatch (published in your issue of yesterday) of Major General Halleck, commanding enemy's forces, which, coming from such a source, is most remarkable in one respect —that it contains as many misrepresentations as lines:

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1862.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

"HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4, 1862.
"*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured."

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.
Mobile Evening News.

Gen. Pope did not "push hard" upon me with 40,000 men, 30 miles from Corinth on the 4th inst.; for my troops occupied a defensive line in rear of "Twenty Mile Creek," less than 20 miles from Corinth, until the 18th inst., when the want of good water induced me to retire at my leisure, to a better position; moreover, if Gen. Pope had attempted at any time during the retreat from Corinth, to "push hard" upon me, I would have given him such a lesson as would have checked his ardor; but he was careful to advance only after my troops had retired from each successive position.

The retreat was conducted with great order and precision, doing much credit to the officers and men under my orders, and must be looked upon in every respect, by the country, as equivalent to a brilliant victory.

Gen. Pope must certainly have dreamed of taking 10,000 prisoners, and 15,000 stand of arms; for we positively never lost them; about one or two hundred prisoners would probably cover all the prisoners he took, and about five hundred damaged muskets, all the arms he got; these belonged to a convalescent camp, (four miles south of Corinth,) evacuated during the night, and were overlooked on account of the darkness. The actual number of prisoners taken during the retreat was about equal on both sides, and they were but few.

Major-General Halleck must be a very credulous man indeed to believe the absurd story of "that farmer." He ought to know that the burning of two or more cars on a railroad is not sufficient to make "Beauregard frantic" and ridiculous! especially when I expected every moment to hear of the capture of his marauding party, whose departure from Farmington had been communicated to me the day before, and I had given in consequence all necessary orders; but a part of my forces passed Booneville an hour before the arrival of Colonel Elliott's command, and the other part arrived just in time to drive it away and liberate the convalescents captured; unfortunately however not in time to save four of the sick, who were barbarously consumed in the station house! Let Col. Elliott's name descend to infamy as the author of such a revolting deed. Gen. Halleck *did not* capture *nine* locomotives. It was only by the accidental destruction of a bridge before some trains passed, that he got *seven* engines in a damaged condition, the cars having been burnt by my orders.

It is indeed lamentable to see how little our enemies respect truth and justice when speaking of their military operations, especially when, through inability or over-confidence, they meet deserved failure.

If the result be "all he desired," it can be said he is easily satisfied; it remains to be seen whether his Government and people will be of like opinion.

I attest that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat, would not amount to one day's expenses of his army.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

A YANKEE MURDER.

The Montgomery Advertiser gives an account of the hanging of Wm. B. Mumford, in New Orleans, by Butler, the Beast, for the "crime" of tearing the yankee ensign from the Mint in that city on the 24th of April last, and pronounces it an act of brutal barbarism. The facts of the case, says the Advertiser, are, that the yankees having passed the Forts below New Orleans, made their appearance off the city on the 24th of April, and demanded its surrender. The Mayor replied that the city was at the mercy of the Yankees, but that it would never be surrendered. Under such circumstances the Yankee commander sent a party on shore to hoist their flag on the public buildings. They were not forcibly resisted, and executed their orders unmolested, but no sooner had they gone on board of their boats, than Mumford, his soul filled with righteous indignation towards the invaders of his home, and loathing the very sight of the emblem of despotism, went to the top of the Mint and tore the hated banner down. The crowd assisted him, and in a few minutes the "stars and stripes," so defiantly flung to the breeze, were trampled beneath the feet of the indignant people of the city.

For this act, committed before New Orleans had surrendered, and while negotiations were being conducted between the commander of the fleet and the authorities, the brave and patriotic Mumford was tried, condemned and executed! The flag was planted upon the dome of the public building by force, and, while there was no act of the authorities to bind him, Mumford was perfectly justifiable in tearing it down. To place it there while a correspondence was going on in regard to the occupation of the city, was an outrage on the authorities and the people of the city, and the act of the martyr Mumford was no more, probably, than the patriotic instincts of hundreds of others prompted them to do. Yet for thus manifesting his hostility to his deadly enemy, and vindicating the honor of the cause and the city, the tyrannical Butler ordered that he, be hung! The brutal sentence was actually carried into effect in open day, and in the presence of thousands of spectators. He was surrounded by a cordon of armed men ready to prevent any attempt at a rescue. The crowd looked on, scarcely believing their senses, unwilling to think that even such a tyrant as Butler could really have the heart to murder a citizen of the Confederate States thus openly, and hoping every moment for a reprieve or a pardon; but none came, and the soul of the martyr was ushered by violent hands into the presence of his God, there to bear witness against his murderers, the foul invaders of the South.

This act of Butler is one which calls aloud for retaliation and for vengeance. The measure of his transgression against the South is full, and there should be neither rest nor reconciliation until his own wretched life has paid the forfeit of his many crimes—no rest until the blood of our murdered brethren, which cries aloud from the earth for vengeance, has been amply atoned for. The murderer should be sent to meet his victim as speedily as possible.—*Richmond Whig.*

Dividend.—The Bank of Charlotte 4 per cent

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF CHICKAHOMINY.

Capt. Osborne, of Iredell, N. C.—This gallant gentleman was wounded in the battle of the 31st May, near Richmond, while leading his company in a charge on the enemy's batteries. His wound disabled him, and he fell upon the field, where he remained for sometime. Fearing the enemy might bayonet him, he drew his revolver and kept a sharp look out as the fight progressed. After a while he saw a strong, athletic man coming towards the place where he was lying, and discovering him to be a Yankee, he coolly awaited his approach. As soon as he came within certain range of his pistol the Captain hailed him and ordered him to surrender. The Yankee took a momentary glance, and seeing the Captain's pistol was bearing upon him with a steady and deadly aim, he instantly dropped his rifle. "Throw away your knife," said the Captain. It was done. "Now back yourself up to me," was the next command. "Squat down so that I can get upon your back." The Yankee was compliant; and the Captain, with his pistol still bearing upon his trembling prisoner, crawled upon him, and ordered him to march into the Confederate camp. The rider and the ridden safely arrived at the Captain's headquarters. The former is recovering of his wounds, and the latter is said to be among the prisoners now at this place.

Capt. John B. Andrews, of Iredell.—This accomplished military gentleman also commanded a company on the 31st May, and was one of the only two Captains in the 4th North Carolina not killed or wounded in that fight. He, however, very narrowly escaped being captured. At that part of the fight near the enemy's battery, after our men had taken it, we believe, Capt. Andrews found himself separated from his men and surrounded by a number of Yankees. With great presence of mind he saw his only chance of escape depended on the success of a ruse, and instantly became almost frantic with rage against the "rebels," and perfectly reckless of his life. One of the federals seemed to suspect that he was not exactly right, and asked him why he wore a white band on his hat. Scarcely heeding the question, he bitterly answered—"the lousy rebels wear them, and I have as much right to one as they," and immediately put off after them with a Yankee rifle which he just then picked up, declaring he would "make some of them bite the dust or die in the attempt." Having gone some little distance, he fired his gun, and "made a straight coat tail" for the Confederate lines. But the Yankees were watching him, and not understanding this last desperate movement, their suspicions began to ripen into conviction, and they sent a volley of balls after him. They whistled harmlessly around him. The Captain's exhausted strength came back to him, and he admits that he did some of the tallest kind of running until safely amongst his friends again. He keeps the Yankee rifle as a memento of his escape.

Salisbury Watchman.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WOUNDED

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

HEADQUARTERS 33D REGIMENT N. C. T., }
Near Richmond Va., June 22, 1862. }

Mr. Editor: Permit me to communicate through your columns the following list of wounded, belonging to the "Branch Brigade," who were captured in the engagement at Hanover Courthouse, Va., May 27th, and are still prisoners with the enemy:

Teph Burgess, Latham's N C Battery; wounded in left temple and eye.
Martin Moser, Co B, 7th, compound fracture left thigh.
Thos T Robeson, Co E, 12th, wounded in left side.
Lewis Hedgpath, Co I, 12th, flesh wound in right thigh.

The following are of the 18th N. C. T., Col. Cowan:

Lt Geo A Johnston, Co A; perforating wound of chest—considered a mortal wound.
George D Hackerman, Co A; flesh wound in right leg.
Moses Williams, Co C; flesh wound in right leg.
Wallace Long, Co C; flesh wound in right thigh.
Wm D Rhodes, Co C; wound in abdomen—died June 9.
J M Pherrell, Co D; compound, comminuted fracture of right leg—amputated below knee.—when last seen, June 17th, in dying condition.
Thos Caps, Co D; perforating chest wound—seen last, June 17th, in a dying state.
Bunyan Stansall, Co D; compound, comminuted fracture of right leg—amputed below knee.
Arch B Brooks, Co E; penetrating wound of chest.
George W Malpass, Co E; right shoulder and breast; died June 15th.
Enos Tart, Co E; flesh wound in left thigh.
Wm H McNeal, Co F; flesh wound of foot.
Samuel Wright, Co F; flesh wound in back.
Lewis Cassline, Co E; wounded in left knee joint, thigh amputated—died June 13th.
Corporal Samuel King, Co G; compound, comminuted fracture of right leg, amputated below knee—died June 11th.
John Wm Tedder, Co H; flesh wound in left thigh.
Albert Rinaldi, Co K; flesh wound in left thigh.
Private —— Brown, flesh wound in back.

The following belong to the 28th regiment N. C. Troops, Col. James H. Lane:

Capt Thos Epperson, Co I; flesh wound in left leg.
Lieut. John H Cornelius, Co F; compound fracture of right thigh.

33D REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS—COL ROB'T F HOKE.

John Guy, Co A; fingers of right hand shot and afterwards amputated.

37TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS—COL LEE.

L A Cox, Co A; compound fracture of right thigh.
Benj C Coldiron, Co A; perforating wound of brain, through right eye—died June 11th.
Sergeant Wm. Hurley, Co A; wounded in right knee joint.
Geo Craven, Co A; right knee joint, thigh amputated—died June 12th.
Rob't Gentry, Co A; perforating chest wound.
M V Mullis, Co A; left thigh and testicle—died of tetanus, June 9th.
Jas Cardell, Co F; flesh wound in right thigh.
Peyton Rhyne, Co H; wound of left cheek, tongue, and fracture of inferior maxilla.
E P Clemmer, Co H; perforating chest wound—died June 16th.
R D Rutledge, Co H; flesh wound in left leg.
John B Nicholson, Co I; flesh wound in left shoulder.
D W Stinson, Co I; wounded in left side.
M D Parsin, Co K; flesh wound in right thigh.
Corporal Wm. Walker, perforating wound of abdomen—died June 2nd.

These wounded were partially in my charge, within the enemy's lines. They have been removed to Fortress Monroe.

It may be encouraging to the relatives of the wounded, and it is due the enemy, to state that all Confederate wounded are kindly treated and well cared for—all receiving like accommodation and attention. No preference is shown to Federal wounded. In this respect, at least, our foe conforms to the usages of civilized warfare.

J. F. SHAFFNER.
Surgeon C. S. A., 33d regiment N. C. Troops.

Tribute of Respect.—The officers of the 28th North Carolina regiment, on duty near Richmond, held a meeting on the 11th inst. (Col. James H. Lane presiding,) and passed a series of appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of their late Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas L. Lowe, who died recently, after a few days' illness. He was a willing and gallant defender of the rights of the South and a brave and much esteemed officer.

Richmond Dispatch.

Pertinent Questions.—The Salisbury Watchman says:—

One of the most unreasonable things that we have noticed for at least a twelve months, is the *fuss* which certain newspapers and politicians are making about Col. Vance allowing his name to be used as a candidate for Governor. In the name of common sense has he no right to say to his friends that they may vote for him if they choose to do so? And have his friends no right to ask him to serve, if elected? What then, is there in this that should raise up against him and his friends such an outcry?

THE PRODUCTION OF SALTPETRE—LETTER FROM CAPT W. H. C. PRICE.

AUBURN, ALA., June 16.

Eds. Sun:—As your valuable paper circulates largely in Eastern Alabama, I beg the use of your columns to call the attention to the great importance of going immediately into the production of Saltpetre from domestic sources. In the circular which I have issued, and which has been published in the papers of the State, I have given the method for making it. Copies of this circular can be obtained either from one of my local agents or myself.

The most productive sources of supply for this indispensable article, that is, the caves in North Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas, are now in possession of the enemy. There is but one source for its immediate production—that is, from the earth under houses, negro cabins, cow sheds, stables and such similar places. From this source enough can be produced by a united effort on the part of the people to place our supplies beyond contingency. It can be done easily, cheaply, quickly and surely. It requires no costly apparatus. All that is necessary is to take the time and trouble.

I would, therefore, most earnestly request every citizen to whose notice this may come to give immediate attention to this important subject.

We cannot now get Saltpetre enough to keep our mills running more than from one to two days in the week. The utmost economy has to be practiced in the use of powder. And unless you, my fellow-citizens, will co-operate in this work, it is not at all improbable that we may run completely out of ammunition. Surely no more urgent appeal can be made to you than to represent truly to you this dreadful alternative.

As in all other enterprises calculated to benefit our country in this her hour of peril—so in this, I have found the women most zealous. Everywhere through the State I find them already at work, nobly consecrating their time and labor to the cause of their country.

In some neighborhoods and communities they have organized themselves into associations, and appointed their agent to take charge of all they make and forward to me. This is an admirable plan. There is nothing so efficient as organized system in any enterprise. May I not look for a large return from the ladies of Eastern Alabama?

Remember the alternative—*make Saltpetre or quit fighting.*

I have the honor to be, &c.,
Capt. W. H. C. PRICE,
Supt. Nitre Dist. No. 10, Auburn, Ala.

FREMONT'S MEN FIGHTING JACKSON'S.

From the correspondence of the N. Y. Times we take the following ludicrous account of one of the late scenes in the valley. The correspondent abuses the soldiers as cowards, but from his own account it would seem that it is "pot calling kettle black:"—

Just then a scout came in and reported that out two miles were forty or fifty rebel cavalry and a few infantry; that the horses and men were too tired to either run or fight, and could be easily captured. "We'll have a little fun, then; would you like to see it?" said the Colonel, turning to me. The next minute the bugle sounded "to horse."

These little expeditions had heretofore been pleasure excursions, and I had always ridden with the front of the column, to avoid the dust and have a better view of what was going on. And in this case I rode with the Colonel at the head of his column until we came to the cross road indicated above, and then I fell back, for two reasons, namely: In the first place, my horse was so worn out as to keep the alignment very indifferently, and it occurred to me that in event of being obliged to return rapidly her heels could not, as usual, be depended on; in the second place, the whole thing began to look so much like a trap that I couldn't make up my mind to enter it and can only wonder how Colonel Wyndham did. But his impulsive bravery led him on. You see that the cross road of which mention has been made ran at right angles with ours, and all were through a close wood; the narrow road through the thick forest ahead looked dark and gloomy, like the interior of a trap, in fact, of which this cross road was a gate that could be snapped to at any moment that an inimical force, shrewdly disposed in our rear and on either flank, chose to close it. And so I halted to await events. The Colonel ordered Capt. Shellmier's company to the front, not as skirmishers, but as the advance, for so much did he rely on the thorough scouting it was supposed the woods had undergone that he neglected this customary precaution. On rode the column, with sabre at shoulder and carbines ready. Very soon a few scattering shots could be heard in front, and as it was necessary to know what was going on, I galloped up. An orderly came thundering past. "What is the matter?" "There's trouble ahead and I'm going for reinforcements!" Not dreaming from the scattering nature of the fire that there was any immediate danger, I was jogging leisurely along in the centre of the cavalcade when the head came charging down upon us. "Fall back! Fall back! Ashby's cavalry and Jackson's whole army are coming." It was scarcely a time for remonstrance, when the chances were that if one escaped the pursuing foe he'd be ridden down by his retreating friends, and I drew my mare to a sort of side-path in the woods and began to pick my way back as best I could. I am sorry to say it, but such an utter scene of rout and demoralization as then ensued I never before witnessed. I can now imagine what Bull Run was. Our long cavalcade, those in the rear and even in the centre utterly ignorant of what the exact danger was that threatened, galloping wildly as for their lives, and hurling in their precipitate flight sabres, carbines, blankets and every thing else to the earth that could possibly add an ounce to their weight. Through the woods they tore, and out to an open space, where a hill offered its broad brow to reform upon. "Halt here, men, for the love of the mothers that bore you, if not for your own manhood's sake!" But no; officers gallop after men, shouting "Halt! halt!" but savagely spurring their own steeds, and on dashes the chaotic mass of horsemen, as though the arch-fiend was after them. And it is only forty or fifty of Ashby's cavalry, after all! for here they halt on the crest of this rough, rocky hill, discharging their carbines and revolvers at the back of us retreating stragglers, as our horses go sliding down. A few of our men halt on the position from whence they started, but the majority go plunging into town, shouting: "Our regiment is all captured and cut to pieces, and we're the only ones left." And a precious set of cowards you are, cavalry gentlemen, if your own story be true, to have bought your worthless existences by sacrificing the lives of your comrades and the honor of the flag ye bear.

A Funny Exploit.—A good story is told of a certain Jack Alexander, of the Second Virginia Cavalry. He was sent to Harper's Ferry with a detachment to capture a parcel of Yankees who had recently gone there, leaving behind them many a wounded comrade (to be cared for by the Confederates) in order to make room in their wagons and ambulances for a large number of negro women and children whom they had stolen from the citizens of Winchester. Alexander performed his errand with complete success, recovering with the yankees, the aforesaid negro women. Partly as a punishment for their thieving propensity, and partly for the sake of relieving the women, he distributed the negro children among the yankee prisoners and made each man carry one of them back to Winchester! Some of the yankees made a virtue of necessity and acquitted themselves as nurses with good humored nonchalance. Others submitted to the infliction with many a grimace and disgusted curl of the lip. But all bore their burdens patiently as they could until they reached their destination. Alexander's waggery expended itself in a grand display of his mixed procession through the principal streets of Winchester. The scene was highly relished by the people all along the road, and at Winchester it was greeted with outbursts of merriment. The effect of such a procession under the circumstances can be better imagined than described. It was electrifying no doubt; and Jack Alexander received many a hearty shake of the hand and warm congratulation as a reward for his courage and drollery.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"Forget not the Soldier."—The Atlanta *Confederacy* reproduces the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, in that city, nearly a year ago:

"My friends, *forget not the soldiers!* Send him contributions to make him comfortable while he is in the service. Take care of his family while he is absent. Employ your hands in doing works of charity in this day of your country's trial. If any should fall in the battle remember the orphan and the widow, and take care of them. God will bless you in such noble performance of a patriotic duty."

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

Raleigh and Fayetteville Stage Notice.

Circumstances require us hereafter to charge full fare to all passengers in our Coaches, and to revoke from this date all free tickets.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Contractors Route No. 6096.
Feb'y 8, 1862. 96 6mpd

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860. 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planning, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 91f

HARNETT COUNTY SALT.

PERSONS wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of the Salt purchased for the use of the citizens of Harnett will call immediately and receive the quantities allowed. A supply will be deposited as follows: at Dr. J. W. McKay's, at Hugh McLean's and at J. L. Atkins'—it will be delivered on any day in the week at both of the first named places, and on Saturdays only, at the last named place.

J. W. McKAY,
HUGH McLEAN, } Agents.
June 20. 86*2tpd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Robeson, at May Term, 1862, I will, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1862, expose to public sale, a slave named MITCHELL, at the Court House door, in the town of Lumberton, for Cash. Said slave is about forty-five years old, and has been confined for more than twelve months in the jail of Robeson as a runaway slave, and has not been reclaimed by his owner. R. KING, Sheriff.
May 28, 1862. 30*6t

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23. 11-1m*r

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 67-tf

Dr. Scott gives notice that he will be absent from Fayetteville for a few weeks.
Fayetteville, June 13, 1862. 94tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 36tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL
COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

1,600 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his most valuable LANDS in Davie county, North Carolina. Said lands are situated on the Yadkin River, 16 miles Northwest of Lexington, and 14 miles South-west of Salem, North Carolina; are of great fertility, and contain some 300 acres of low lands, and are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Grass, &c.

For further particulars, address the undersigned, at Salem, North Carolina. N. S. A. CHAFFIN.
May 13, 1862. 25-3m

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of North Carolina.
March 18 91f

CONFEDERATE BONDS

OF the denominations of $1000, $500, $100. Apply at the Bank of Cape Fear.
March 18. 91f

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 88tf

After this date I will pay the highest cash prices for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
Dec. 21, 1861. D. MURPHY. 85-

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to any of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid.

DAVID MURPHY.
April 2, 1862. 13tf

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } 34tf
June 13, 1862.

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Agent by Maj. Gen'l T. H. Holmes, for the purpose of collecting all the private arms in my county, I appeal to the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Cumberland, to bring them forward at the earliest moment possible. They are wanted to defend our homes.

I am instructed to purchase, beg, borrow or take.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sh'ff.
April 14, 1862. 16tf

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH.
Rt. Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D. L. L. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE Forty First term of this School will commence on the eleventh day of July, 1862. The charge for tuition in all the branches of study will remain as heretofore; but during the continuance of the present high prices, an additional charge will be made for board and washing, of $1 25 per week.

For circular, containing full particulars, apply to the Rector.
June 20, 1862. 36 3t

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL attend at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 1st DAY of JULY next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz:

Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Vendors of Playing Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready Made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers, and Liquor Dealers.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses are exempt from Taxation.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the 87th Section of the Revenue Law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective Taxes:

"SEC. 87. Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed, as per schedule B, without having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.
June 20. 36 tIJ

COTTON.

I WANT to purchase a few hundred bales GOOD COTTON, for which I will pay the cash, and if a good location want to leave it where it is until it suit my pleasure to take away. Persons having not less than ten bales for sale, would be glad to hear from them.

JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, June 23, 1862 96tf

MULES, MULES.

WANTED for the Confederate States, GOOD STOUT MULES, GEAR, and GOOD FOUR-HORSE WAGONS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid if brought in immediately to

P. P. JOHNSON, Agent.
June 20 36-2t

SALT FOR SALE.

A FEW BAGS OF GOOD DRY SALT, for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
June 19, 1862. 35-2w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
Adj't General's Office, (Militia,)
RALEIGH, June 11th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 5 }

COMMANDING Officers of Militia will call out their respective Regiments for the purpose of the enrollment of Conscripts, at such times as Major Peter Mallett, Assistant Adjutant General P. A. C. S. for the State of North Carolina may appoint.

By order of Governor CLARK.
JOHN C. WINDER, Ass't Adj't General.

Raleigh, N. C., June 11th, 1862.

THE Undersigned having been ordered to take charge of the Conscription in North Carolina, has established the Camp of Instruction at Camp Carolina in this vicinity.

Officers will be sent to each county to enroll the Conscripts. Substitutes may be presented to and enrolled by them.

The undersigned respectfully calls upon all men liable to Military duty, under this act, to comply cheerfully and promptly, and to sustain the reputation North Carolina has so nobly won, and well deserved in this struggle for Independence. It is of the utmost importance that our Regiments now in the field should be filled up immediately.

Orders will be issued as soon as practicable to the Colonels of the Militia with full instructions relative to exemptions and substitutes, to call out their commands between the ages specified. PETER MALLETT,
Maj. and Ass't Adj't Gen'l, P. A. C. S.
June 20, 1862. 36-3t

HEADQUARTERS 18th REG'T N. C. T., }
NEAR RICHMOND, VA., June 19, 1862 }

[Special Order No. 3.]

THE members of this Regiment, who are absent without leave, or with sick leave which has expired, are hereby ordered to report immediately to these Headquarters, otherwise they will be regarded as deserters, and dealt with accordingly.

Those absent on sick leave are reminded that they are required to send in reports of their condition to the Surgeon of the Regiment, and that they must return promptly at the expiration of their leave.

Those who are entitled to a discharge under the Conscript Act *will not be discharged* unless they return to their Regiment.

By order of ROBERT H. COWAN,
Col. Com'd'g 18th N. C. T.
S. B. WATERS, Adj't.

Read before the Regiment, and ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer.
[36-6t] S. B. WATERS, Adj't.

NOTICE.

SURGICAL Instruments are much demanded by the necessities of the service, and a liberal price will be paid for them at this Depot.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. and Medical Purveyor.
Goldsboro', N. C., June 20, 1862. 36-1m

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the nearest Military Post, of ALEXANDER WALLACE, who deserted his company on or about 20th of March 1862. Said Wallace is 24 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, red complexion, dark hair, blue eyes; he is a native of Moore County, and is probably in the vicinity of Carthage.

JAS. D. McIVER,
Capt. Co. H, 26th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Camp Johnson, 8 miles from Kinston, June 17. 36tf

Left Fort Fisher on the 8th of June, without leave, GEORGE W. BRYAN, better known about Fayetteville as GEORGE NEPSEY. The said boy is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight inches in height. We will pay five dollars for delivery of the said boy at Fort Fisher.

JOHN M. BRAMBERT,
Chief of Mess No. 4, Starr's Light Battery,
Fort Fisher.
June 21. 36-3tpd

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from Mrs. Mariam Frizell, on Saturday night the 15th inst., a Mulatto GIRL named VIRGINIA SIMPSON. She is lurking about town. The above reward will be paid on delivering her to the undersigned.

JESSE W. WEISIGER.
June 19. 35-3t

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.

C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

The Presbyterian Psalmodist
Character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS